

HOME NEWS

Blackout of most ITV programmes by technicians' strike

By a Staff Reporter

Nearly all independent television programmes will be blacked out this weekend. Only London Weekend, Westward and Tyne Tees were still on the air last night after technicians there decided to ignore the call by the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians (ACTT) for a three-day strike, starting at 6 am yesterday.

But a new threat to surviving ITV programmes came last night from the Post Office Engineering Union, whose members are responsible for transmitting the programmes over Post Office channels.

The POU has long-standing agreement with the ACTT and the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs that if one of them is involved in a dispute, the others will not do anything to lessen the effect of industrial action.

A POU official said last night that most London Weekend programmes would already have been put into a computer programme, and would be transmitted automatically. Union members would not deliberately interfere with that. But if there was any revision of the programme schedule, which required transmission by POU members and which was designed to lessen the effect of the strike, it would "probably not be transmitted".

The Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs also said it would transmit nothing that contravened the strike. Westward said it would be offering uninterrupted viewing.

It was extending local programmes to cover any gaps in the schedule due to the unavailability of network programmes. This had been agreed with the ACTT at meetings yesterday.

Last Tyne Tees was only putting out local programmes, interrupted by blank periods, and London Weekend had to revise its schedule substantially. The other television companies, whose programmes were blacked out all day yesterday, are Anglia, HTV, Yorkshire, Border, Grampian, Ulster, Westward, Scottish, Thames, Granada and TTN.

The blackout is likely to continue indefinitely; the Independent Television Companies' Association is standing by its decision to enforce a lockout of all strikers until the ACTT withdraws its claim for back pay.

Mr Alan Sapper, general secretary of the ACTT which has 3,500 members, said last night that the union had no intention of dropping its claim for £200,000, allegedly to make up for wage increases lost because of government wage freeze.

The ACTT maintains that last year's pay agreement took full account of this. Mr Ronald Carrington, labour relations adviser to the companies said yesterday: "We are not going to settle on the claim in any shape or form. If the ACTT have to make similar concessions to two other unions, this would cost the independent channel £2m in back pay, and another £2m on the annual wage bill."

Rape appeal won because of House of Lords ruling

John Rodney Cogan, aged 27, who was convicted of raping his friend's wife and jailed for two years, was cleared by the Court of Appeal yesterday because of the recent House of Lords ruling on rape.

Lord Justice Lawton said the Law Lords' recent decision in the case of four RAF men meant that Mr Cogan's conviction could not be upheld. Mr Cogan, of 10, St. Paul's, London, did not oppose Mr Cogan's appeal.

The House of Lords ruling was that a man cannot be convicted of rape if he honestly believed, however unreasonably, that the woman consented to intercourse. The Court of Appeal will give its reasons for allowing Mr Cogan's appeal at a later date. It is the first successful appeal directly resulting from the Lord's decision.

A jury at Teesside Crown Court on October 29 accepted Mr Cogan's plea that he thought Mrs. Leek was consenting to intercourse. They returned a special verdict of guilty on the ground that his belief was not based on reasonable grounds.

Mr Cogan, unemployed, of Acland Road, Thornaby, Teesside, had his conviction quashed and sentence set aside by the Court of Appeal.

Lord Justice Lawton, who sat with Lord Justice James and Mr Justice Bristow, dismissed an appeal by Michael Edward Leek, aged 25, of Millbank Street, Stockton, Teesside, against his conviction of aiding and abetting Mr Cogan to rape his wife.

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Mr Leek, a factory worker, was jailed for seven years by Mr Justice Mocatta at Teesside Crown Court on the same date and given lesser concurrent sentences for assaulting his wife, causing her actual bodily harm, and attempting to commit an unnatural act against her. The Court of Appeal also reserved its reasons for dismissing Mr Leek's appeal.

Mr Donald Herrod, QC, for Mr Leek, contended that Mr Cogan had been cleared of rape, no criminal offence had been proved and Mr Leek could not be guilty of aiding and abetting it.

Counsel cited legal cases dating back to 1851 and relied on a 1951 decision of the late Lord Goddard, Lord Chief Justice, clearing a couple alleged to have received a stolen bicycle because the cycle had been taken by their son, then under the age of criminal responsibility.

Lord Justice Lawton said that if Mr Herrod were right, husbands in Mr Leek's position could get off Scot free.

Reform Bill: On Wednesday a Bill sponsored by Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South, to change the Lords' decision was given a first reading in the Commons by 223 votes to 17. Mr Ashley is urging that a man's belief that a woman consented should be a defence only if it is based on reasonable grounds.



The Queen (seated right) watching the Duke of Edinburgh drive a new carriage at the Royal Windsor Horse Show yesterday.

Six men jailed in 'Scottish Army' conspiracy case

Six members of the "Army of the Provisional Government of Scotland" were sentenced to jail yesterday after a three-week trial. They were convicted of conspiring to further by criminal means the purposes of the clandestine army.

Seven men had originally been in the dock in Glasgow High Court, but the charge against one, John Carlyle, aged 35, of Albert Road, Glasgow, was withdrawn.

Sentenced to 12 years' jail was Anthony Tunilla, aged 25, of Avonpark Street, Glasgow. Lord Keith, the judge, said he was an ordinary criminal with a very bad record. Mr Tunilla had pleaded guilty to conspiring to rob the Royal Bank of Scotland in Springburn Road, Glasgow, and also to armed robbery and possession of firearms.

William Anderson, aged 35, of Springfield Crescent, Aberdeen, was sentenced to 10 years

after being found guilty of intending to obtain explosives and of intending to cause violence to property in Scotland. He was also convicted of having in his possession gelignite, detonators and rolls of wire.

William Murray, aged 33, of Eral Street, Scotstoun, Glasgow, was found guilty of intending to cause violence to property in Scotland, and of robbing the Royal Bank of Scotland of more than £8,000. He was sentenced to eight years.

Frederick Boothby, aged 65, of Droughton, Borders, was told by the judge that he had played a sinister part in the conspiracy. He was sentenced to three years. William Bell, aged 45, of Greig Street, Inverness, was convicted of conspiring to obtain explosives, and was sentenced to one year.

Alister Smith, aged 23, of Colinton Street, Glasgow, a former British soldier, who admitted possessing three Army training pamphlets contrary to the

Official Secrets Act, was fined £75.

Ronald Faux writes from Glasgow: Police who investigated the Army of the Provisional Government in Scotland believe the movement and its bizarre plans for revolution have been brought to a halt. Investigation into the organization began when the police started to explore the background to a bank robbery at the Springburn branch of the Royal Bank of Scotland in Glasgow on January 21, when raiders escaped with £8,040.

What they uncovered from a mass of documents seized from the homes of two of the accused was a plot that would have been farcical, "a Messy Fyrdon Flying Circus", as one defence counsel called it. Had it not been that some of the APG members committed armed robbery and gained possession of explosives to promote their aims.

Among the documents discovered by the police were instructions on how to manufacture time bombs and booby traps. There were details of a wide-ranging guerrilla operation, of selected Government targets, the methods of recruiting young men and women to the army, and how to set up secret cells of militants whose aim would be the revolutionary overthrow of Scotland to "free her from the British yoke".

The case has left an uneasy feeling among some Scottish politicians. The extreme nationalism caricatured in the Scottish National Party, which now holds the second largest number of voters in Scotland and at the last general election returned 11 MPs to Westminster.

One Labour Party MP, while the trial was in progress, pointed out the possible implications behind the APG movement. Mr Dennis Canavan, MP for Stirlingshire, West,

asked the Home Secretary if he was satisfied with measures being taken to combat political violence. He asked Mr Jenkins to consider an inquiry into the APG issue, and added: "A growing number of people are afraid that this unacceptable face of nationalism could trigger off another Northern Ireland-type situation."

The Scottish National Party and police officers involved in the case reject this completely. They point out that Scotland is not inclined to organized violence to achieve a political end. The SNP reject the so-called Army of the Provisional Government as a small and totally exceptional group. It had nothing to do with their party, and though four of the accused had at one time been SNP members, all had left or been "asked to leave".

The police support this view of the APG as a small, disorganized group, some of whom had used political idealism as an excuse to commit crime.

Mediat sought after se reject o

By Raymond Pen Labour Staff

The Advisory, and Arbitration, be asked to mediate over seamen union leaders' year a "final offer" can increase on ings from the st

The negotiating, The National Uni which has been from some bran strikes, voted by seven on Thurs aid of the serv officers. But M the general sec executive that u not seek arbi would bind bot result, without from the execu

The union is £40 for a 40-hr offer by the Br Shipping would present basic seafarers from. Average earni taken from £54

Rail report: Tl National, Tl arbitrating in i railwaymen's p day under the Dr. William Nuffield Colleg the final ruling to be publishe

Railway mic at least 30 pe have rejected ways Board of cent.

'Bomb' m David Drew Aberystwyth, C mitted putting bomb in a pff was jailed at

He had been custody for rep ing guilty to time and three up or damage i

Brothers die in Ulster 'revenge' shooting

From Christopher Walker Belfast

Sectarian warfare continued in Belfast yesterday with the killing of two young Roman Catholic brothers in retaliation for Thursday's shooting of a Protestant garage owner.

Shortly before 3 pm, two masked men called at a flat in Shore Road where six men, two Catholics and four Protestants, were playing in their regular Friday afternoon card "school". They ordered the six men and one of their wives to lie face down on the floor, then singled out the two Catholic brothers, shot them through the head, and escaped.

Less than an hour later an anonymous caller representing the Protestant Action Force, a gring "loyalist" extremist group, telephoned a Belfast newspaper to claim the killings. He identified himself by a code word and said the attack was in retaliation for a shooting on Thursday when a Protestant garage owner was seriously wounded.

Twelve years' jail for London gang leader

Five days after being released from a seven-year sentence for rape a man took part in the robbery of a pregnant woman at a north London house, it was stated at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. Junior Hall, aged 25, unemployed, of Braisford Road, Brixton, London, who had robbed the woman after hitting an on-park girl in the face, was jailed for 12 years.

He was one of nine men who received sentences after pleading guilty to, or being found guilty of, offences in connexion with robberies at homes, shops or petrol stations in the London area.

Judge Clarke, QC, said to Mr Hall: "You were the commander in chief who recruited the young men and seduced them into crime, which is almost as bad as committing crime yourself."

Mr Hall had pleaded guilty to five charges of robbery and had been found guilty of two charges of being in possession of a firearm during the robberies.

The judge told Mr Hall and three other men, Ronald

Call for 'World War Three' inflation bonus

By Tina Jones Labour Staff

Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, called yesterday for a "World War Three" quarterly bonus for everyone as a method of combating the effects of inflation.

World War Three, he said, was the fight against inflation and lowering standards of living.

Such a quarterly bonus, he suggested, would take into account such factors as food prices, housing and energy, removing complications from unions and employers in discussing how much a given job was worth.

He said: "Until two years ago, the cost of living element was one of the smaller factors in pay negotiations. The revolution now in wage and salary bargaining is because it has become the biggest single factor."

Mr Jenkins, speaking at an anti-BEC conference, said trade unions were aware that next year Britain was committed to paying market prices for food and were therefore making anticipatory wage claims.

Use of baboon in operation 'a last resort'

Continued from page 1

Mr Yacoub said last night that the five-year-old baboon had been brought to the hospital from a veterinary laboratory as a "last resort". The operation had lasted about four hours, and the child was linked with the animal only after emergency machines were failing to support life.

Mr Yacoub said the heart team had learnt many things from using the animal and he could foresee a baboon being used again.

He said he knew about the possibility of using the animal at the start, but had no intention of doing so until all else was failing. He thought that in future the support of an animal could be introduced earlier in an operation.

He did not regret the operation as a failure. "It has been used to prolong life," he added. The child had been taken off the "animal link" two times to time after it had been introduced, but the boy got to rely on it. Finally, the animal was unable to cope with the functions of the child's heart, kidney and liver.

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Yard report to DPP on leak to newspaper

By Peter Hennessy

Commander Reginald Davis, head of Scotland Yard special crimes squad, yesterday submitted a report to Sir Norman Skelhorn, QC, Director of Public Prosecutions, on the leakage of confidential documents concerning the Queen's private income from the Department of Industry to the Morning Star newspaper in February.

The report is based on a series of interviews conducted over three months. It is understood to refer in particular to the activities of two clerical officers in the Department of Industry. Original suspicion that the source of the leak was in a ministerial private office has proved unfounded.

Sir Norman is expected to take a few weeks to digest the report before reaching a decision on whether criminal proceedings should be instituted and on any new internal measures that Whitehall might take in the light of this lapse of security.

Bank clerks get rise 'below social contract'

By Our Labour Staff

Bank clerical staff yesterday accepted 2.2 per cent increases from July in a settlement described by a union leader as the only major wage agreement below the social contract guidelines.

The agreement, which affects 180,000 employees, was agreed by the staff associations of the English clearing banks, which used their superior voting power to override the militant National Union of Bank Employees.

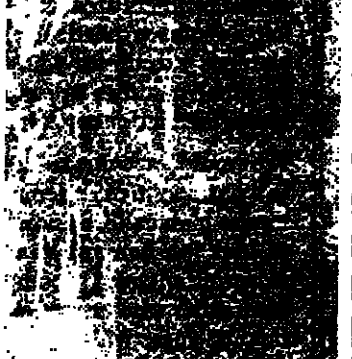
Mr Leif Mills, general secretary of NUBE, described it as disastrous.

Printing dispute 'threatens paper's future'

The future viability of the Sunday Mercury, Birmingham, was threatened because of industrial action by members of the National Graphical Association, a company statement said last night.

The Birmingham Post and Mail Ltd. regrets that it now seems unlikely that it will be able to publish the Sunday Mercury on Sunday. This will be the third Sunday in succession that the newspaper has not appeared and there is now a growing threat to its future viability.

All concerned members of the National Graphical Association, the printers' union, to ease their industrial action enough to enable the newspaper to appear have failed.



Up against the law: Mr Richard Conway, owner of the "Club 4th de March" hairdressing salon in Sloane Square, London, built this timber and glass extension on the pavement as a coffee-bar and meeting-place for clients.

It cost him £1,200, but he failed to get planning permission, and ignored a demand by the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea to remove the extension. Yesterday he was fined £5 and ordered to pay £10 costs and to remove the extension.

Union action to stop ferry's maiden voyage

From Our Correspondent Southampton

Trade unionists are to blockade Southampton to prevent a German car ferry's maiden voyage.

British and French union representatives, meeting in Southampton yesterday, agreed to blockade the TT Line's Mary Poppins, due to sail from Southampton to St. Malo on Wednesday.

The French and British unions claimed the new German ship would "cream off" the cross-Channel market from year-round operators by going into service between May and October. TT Line says its service is experimental.

Mr John Powell, of the officers' section, Merchant Navy and Airline Association, said yesterday: "The time for kid gloves has passed. The Mary Poppins will be blocked by both British and French dockers, and if she tries to put into Southampton next week we will blockade the port. We did it during the war and we will do it again."

He said the ship had been registered from a flag of convenience to the German flag, but was still employing a "crew of convenience".

TT Lines said they would still try to sail the ship into Southampton.

Passports dearer from June 1

The cost of passports is to go up on June 1. A new passport of 30 pages will cost £6 instead of £5, and a large passport of 94 pages £12 instead of £10.

The increases are made necessary by rising costs, the Foreign Office said yesterday. The last increase in passport fees was in November, 1970. All applications submitted before June 1 will be accepted at the old scale of fees.

Threat to holiday flights

Holiday flights may be disrupted when maintenance men working for British Airways European division attend a mass meeting at Heathrow airport, London, today to decide whether to strike in support of a claim for extra money for servicing the new wide-bodied TriStar jets.

The men have "blacked" the TriStar and recent talks with the management ended in deadlock. Blacking was lifted after a meeting of the airline and the union side of the national joint council. The airline wants to introduce TriStar on some routes now covered by Trident.

A union spokesman at Heathrow said that maintenance staff working for the European and overseas divisions were asking for an extra £10 a week for working on the TriStar.

British Airways said it had not been informed of any mass meeting.

More Commons questions from Mr Stonehouse

By Our Political Staff

Mr John Stonehouse, the Labour MP for Walsall, North, whose recommended expulsion from Parliament is to be debated in the Commons after the Whitson recess, has tabled two questions to Mr Callaghan, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, for written answer.

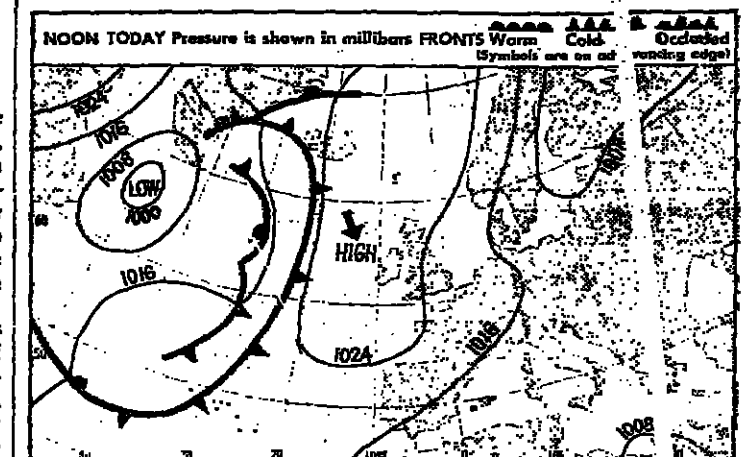
He asks what estimate has been made of the number of United Kingdom citizens permanently resident in Australia and if the Foreign Secretary would take steps to improve the services of the High Commission in dealing with individual anomalies under the Australian immigration regulations "which adversely affect persons who were originally United Kingdom citizens".

Mr Stonehouse also asks whether the Foreign Secretary would establish appropriate liaison with the Australian government to establish machinery for securing the accountability of United Kingdom-based multi-national corporations, whether publicly or privately owned, for their operations in Australia.

Exam ban called off

Cambridge University teachers decided yesterday not to withhold examination results as part of a national pay campaign by the Association of University Teachers. An arbitration tribunal is to be held next week.

Weather forecast and recordings

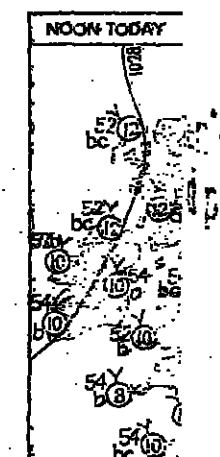


Today	Sun rises:	Sun sets:	Full moon:	Tomorrow	Sun rises:	Sun sets:	Full moon:
	4.38 am	8.58 pm	2.28 am		1.57 am	8.39 pm	2.28 am
	Moon rises:	Moon sets:			Moon rises:	Moon sets:	
	4.13 am	8.23 pm			5.0 am	9.29 pm	

Forecast for 6 am to midnight: London, E Midlands, SE, Central S England: Cloudy, scattered showers, bright intervals; wind variable, light becoming NE, moderate; max temp 12°C (54°F). East Angles, E England: Mostly cloudy showers, a few bright intervals; wind NE, moderate; max temp 12°C (54°F), on coast 10°C (50°F). W Midlands, Channel Islands, SW England: Sunny spells, perhaps isolated showers; wind NE, moderate, perhaps fresh; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Wales, NW, Central N Engl and Lake District: Dry, sunny spells, prolonged in places; wind NE, light; max temp 14°C (57°F). Isle of Man, NW, SW Scots, Ed, Glasgow, Central, Brighton, Argyll, N Ireland: Dry, sunny spells, prolonged in places; wind variable, light; max temp 12°C (54°F). NE England, Borders, Ed, Fife, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray, Fife, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, mainly dry, bright spells; wind NE, moderate or fresh; max temp 9°C (48°F). Outlook for tomorrow: Dry, sunny, with some cloud. Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel: S, fair.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY	MIDDAY	4.00	8.00	12.00	4.00	8.00	12.00
Amsterdam	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Birmingham	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Bombay	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Buenos Aires	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Calcutta	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Canton	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Cebu	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Colon	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Hankow	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Hong Kong	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Kobe	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
London	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Lyons	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Manila	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Medan	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Perth	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Rangoon	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Shanghai	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Singapore	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Sourabaya	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Tientsin	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Yokohama	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0



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REFERENDUM

frontation between ministers
V seems certain
Mr Wilson eases ban

Hatfield
aff
confrontation over
between Cabinet minis-
revision in the last
of the referendum
ow seems inevitable
of a decision by the
"star"
has agreed to re-
original ministerial
after representations
EC ministers. It was
Cabinet this week
government's case for
n Europe was going
with Labour sup-
cause ministers in
Community member-
being matched only
a Conservative min-
ity of the guidelines,
allowed Mr Shore,
State for Trade, to
to the radio with Mr
pro-EEC ministers
matched only with
"ifs" such as Mr Neil
conservative MP for
Mr Enoch Powell,
onist MP for Down,
aghan, Foreign and

Commonwealth Secretary, is
understand to have raised the
matter. Whereas most anti-EEC
ministers have appeared on
radio and television news fea-
ture programmes, the appear-
ances of pro-EEC ministers, who
are in a majority, have been
necessarily restricted in order
to maintain a balance.

The original guidelines were
that ministers holding opposing
views should not appear to-
gether on public platforms or
on radio or television pro-
grammes. Under the revised
rules, ministers will be able to
put the case for and against on
the same programme provided
the interviews are pre-recorded
and there is no direct confronta-
tion in the studio.

From June 1, however, minis-
ters will be able to take part
in "live" broadcasts to argue
the differing points of view.

It became known last night
that a dispute has broken out
inside the Britain in Europe
movement, with the youth sec-
tion on the warpath against the
parent steering body.

At a private meeting earlier
this week they told Mr Jenkins,
Home Secretary, who is pres-
iding of the campaign, that they
felt the campaign was being
played in a deliberately low
key in order not to embarrass
the Labour Party.

The youth section argued that
the future development of
the Community, including
federalism, was deliberately not
being stated. They also claimed
that the movement was being
excessively influenced by
American-style political tech-
niques, with far too much of the
funds available being devoted to
television and advertising and
not enough effort being made at
grass roots campaigning.

While the steering group did
not accept the arguments, it was
agreed that in future a spokes-
man for the youth section should
be allowed to take part in public
meetings. On Monday the youth
group will be allowed their own
press conference, although Mr
David Steel, Liberal MP for Rox-
burgh, Selkirk and Peebles, will
be in the chair.

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about
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les Hargrove

government circles
dismissed as un-
interpretation put
resident Giscard
remarks at a press
on Wednesday by five
British ministers. A
on Thursday signed
Secretary of State
Mrs Castle, Secre-
tary for Social Services,
Secretary of State for
Mr. Mrs. Hart,
for Overseas Devel-
and Mr. John Silkin,
for Planning and
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French President was
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sources said that the
exact words were:
hat the British situation
different (from that of
from the economic and
standpoint. But I would
find myself in the
milar to ours (in 1975)
ly, that is to say to
which, though, part of
ly, have special situa-
h lead them into not
all the rules of this
would be a mistake to
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(like the European
and when their
situation enables them
to achieve the objec-
ive of monetary union set
European Council in Paris
med at the Dublin re-
ient February.
ory". Prominent EEC
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e ministers' statement
their scare story
rthoud writes).
tain in Europe press-
e, both Lord Carrin-
r of the Opposition in
e of Lords, and Mr
the Secretary of State
at President Giscard
ated that Britain was
wanted as a full
of the EEC.

our women's warning
igher food prices

s housewives were
urged to vote "no"
referendum to obtain
ood. Fourteen Labour
MPs opposed to the
"Stay in, and food
ll soar by 40p in the
er two years; come out
Zealand butter (now
p a lb) could fall to
ese (now about 38p a
fall to 28p."

ann Taylor, MP for
est, said:
y it is guaranteeing
e increases. A lot of
one the EEC for much
reases in food prices,
are also under the in-
but we are saying EEC
hey do not realize that
s are bound to rise by
e pound if we stay in,
of other inflationary

trying to make up
ads on how to vote in
referendum would agree
Jeremy Thorpe, leader
Liberal Party, who said
torpes last night that a

lot of hot air had been gen-
erated and a great number of
myths spread about the pan-
aceas or disasters of EEC mem-
bership (Penny Symon writes).
One myth was that European
institutions were undemocratic.
They were not. Nor were they
bureaucracies.

Another was that our
sovereignty had been given up.
"Our membership of Europe
has demanded that we share
sovereignty but it has not
rendered Parliament, or the
Government, impotent," Mr
Thorpe said.

Mr John Morris, Secretary of
State for Wales, said in Port
Talbot yesterday that after the
new EEC terms he had looked
at what membership meant to
the Welsh steel industry. "The
fears I and others expressed
some years ago need no longer
hold us back," he said. "In the
new situation I believe it would
be excessively disruptive to the
steel industry if we now came
out."

untains of 'bumph' as well as butter

Clayton
rpal Correspondent
ive paperwork and
bureaucratic obstruc-
were serious obstacles to
both working of Com-
institutions. Mr George
a, EEC Commissioner
ional Affairs, said in
yesterday. He told the
Importers' Confedera-

of the Community to turn the
simple into the complicated is
awesome.

Mr Thomson added later:
Tariff classification and cum-
bersome paper work still clog the
passage of goods passing between
member states. Yet this is new
quite irrelevant. Tariff classi-
fication is meaningless for goods
passing between Lancaster and
Leeds or Hamburg and Frankfurt,
in a customs union it should not
longer be necessary to remove it
between Hamburg and Lancaster
or Frankfurt and Leeds.

The Community was striving
to eliminate differing national
standards which were claimed
to guarantee safety but which
announced to thinly disguised
protectionism. But there was
ample evidence that the EEC
had learnt from its mistakes. He
went on:
When I first went to Brussels
two and a half years ago, com-
sumer standards were considered
unacceptable. Now Ger-
man taxpayers and, in a different

sense, French exporters, are mak-
ing sacrifices to keep down the
price of food in Britain.

Sales of butter to the Soviet
Union for less than the price
charged to shoppers in the
Community had been a mistake.
But with New Zealand falling
short of its allowed supply to
the United Kingdom, there
might have been a butter short-
age without the help of the
Community surplus.
At the turn of the year, how nice
it would have been if there had
been just a modest little sugar
mountain somewhere in the Com-
munity landscape to save us from
the problems of the shortage.
If the United Kingdom left
the EEC it would have to accept
whatever trading terms it was
offered by existing economic
groups of countries. He
favoured membership because
"the Community has outlawed
and made unthinkable the idea
of a third European war".

HOME NEWS

Alternative
Piccadilly
scheme is
attacked

A development plan for the
West End of London, including
a clean-up for part of Soho,
ran into immediate criticism
after being announced last
night.

The proposals became known
after yesterday's announcement
that the Stock Conversion
group had abandoned more
ambitious plans for the area
because none of them was
given planning consent, and
sold its leasehold on the sites
back to the freeholders. Elec-
tricity Supply Nominees, which
operates the pension fund for
power industry workers.

Leaders of the Save Picca-
dilly Campaign, which has
opposed Stock Conversion's
earlier schemes, called the new
proposals "just another com-
prehensive redevelopment in
different clothing".

The area includes the
Trocadero site at Piccadilly
Circus, the old Lyon's Corner
House, and short-term leased
property occupied by strip
clubs, restaurants, amusement
arcades and massage parlours.

Mr John Brill, a spokesman
for ESN's development consult-
ants, Richard Ellis, said: "Full
details of our scheme will be
revealed in a matter of
months."

"It will mean a major clean-
up and upgrading for a group
of charming properties which
have been allowed to become
run down because of years of
uncertainty," he said. "There
will be a small amount of de-
velopment but no increase in
office space. The plans will not
involve tower blocks."

Apart from "development
where necessary", the scheme
would be based purely on "re-
habilitation and refurbish-
ment".

Mr E. Berman, chairman of
the Save Piccadilly Campaign,
said the Richard Ellis and ESN
plans amounted to another con-
prehensive redevelopment
scheme because they included
the demolition of a two-acre
block in which all the buildings
were capable of restoration.

BMA attack on abortion Bill ends sit-in

By Our Social Services
Correspondent

The occupation of the head-
quarters of the British Medical
Association by young doctors
opposed to the Abortion
(Amendment) Bill ended yester-
day when the association made
clear that it too was against
the Bill.

The association disclosed its
position by publishing its evi-
dence to the select committee
on the Bill, which expressed
"grave doubts" about its
chances of removing abuses and
was severely critical of key
clauses.

The doctors decided to end
their sit-in after Dr Derek
Stevenson, secretary of the
BMA, read to them the text of
a letter announcing the deci-
sion to publish the evidence.
He made sure the press were
present during the reading and
the doctors accepted that as
fulfilling their demand for a

clear, public statement of the
BMA's opposition to the Bill.
The evidence said the BMA
could not support the clause
which would make abortions
legal only on proof of grave
risk to the life of the patient
or serious risk of injury to her
health or that of the children
of her family. Those words
were not defined, the evidence
said, and could be determined
only by a jury.

The clause placing the
burden of proof that an abor-
tion was legal on doctors was
manifestly unacceptable, the
evidence said. It could mean,
for example, that a surgeon
could be charged with termin-
ating a pregnancy of more than
20 weeks and he would have
to prove that it had been less
than that period. Failure to
do so might render him liable
to imprisonment for up to five
years.

The evidence also criticised
the provisions to restrict abor-

tion counselling, to end abor-
tions for foreign women, and to
give advice to girls under 16
only in the presence of a parent
or guardian. The last clause was
"unnecessarily restrictive" and
a doctor must respect the girl's
right to confidentiality.

The doctors leading the sit-in
yesterday said they were
delighted that the BMA had
affirmed publicly its opposition
to the Bill. The doctors were
concerned that the BMA had
remained silent on the issue
when it was clear that many
of their colleagues were under
the impression that the Bill was
designed to do no more than
check the acknowledged abuses
of the Abortion Act.

Dr Barbara Jacobs, a hospital
doctor working on gynaecology
and obstetrics, said yesterday:
"The Bill is designed to
severely restrict the number of
legal abortions and the clinical
responsibility of doctors. If it

becomes law it will mean a
return to the back street knif-
ing needle for poor women,
while rich women will still be
able to pay for their abortions.
This is a most pernicious and
reactionary piece of medical
legislation."

Figures released yesterday by
the Office of Population Cen-
suses and Surveys showed that
the number of abortions in Eng-
land and Wales fell by a tenth
in the first three months of this
year. In the last five weeks of
the quarter abortions were 17
per cent down on the same
period in 1974.

The biggest drop was for
abortions on foreign women,
which fell by 18 per cent; those
for resident women fell by 6
per cent. There was a 94 per
cent increase in abortions in
Yorkshire, bringing the total for
the three months to 38,164.
The cause of the opening of a new
private clinic there.

Post Office 'has broken contract'

The Post Office was accused
yesterday of breaking the social
contract in recent pay settle-
ments with supervisory staff.

Mr Tom Jackson, secretary of
the Union of Post Office Work-
ers, speaking in a pay debate
at the union's conference in
Blackpool, said supervisors had
achieved settlements greater
than that accepted by his union
and it was totally wrong that
they should be able to get deals
which broke the contract.

"When I tried to get more
money for postal officers, I

was told I could not because
the social contract did not per-
mit it for people at this level",
he said.

"I am sick and tired, as the
major negotiator inside the Post
Office on the trade union side,
representing the major union
and representing lower-paid
workers, of bending my back
down for everyone else to jump
over".

He added: "There are so-
called unions in the Post Office
who do not care a two-penny
damn who benefits from our
efforts". Mr Jackson said he

excluded the Post Office Engi-
neering Union from his criticism.

At the close of the wages
debate the delegates backed a
recommendation instructing the
executive council to consider
the pay question later this year
and to lodge a wage claim to
become effective in January.
Mr Jackson had asked the con-
ference not to fix demands.

The conference also decided
not to set a terminal date on a
demand for a 35-hour week but
to pursue a claim for a reduc-
tion of three hours in the work-
ing week.

Reform urged 'to protect jury system'

The jury system could be dis-
credited if urgent law reforms
were not implemented. Mr John
Alderson, Chief Constable of
Devon and Cornwall and a bar-
rister, said yesterday at Caver-
sham. He said rape trials were
one area where reform was
needed most.

The greatest stumbling block
was the complicity of lawyers.
In rape trials objection was
being taken to the sometimes
deplorable attacks made on the
character of the woman.

"There is no doubt that so
long as the accused is allowed
to sit and say nothing on his
own behalf, not to make an
appearance as a witness, but to
leave it all to his legal advisers,
that so long as he can keep his
demeanour from the jury, he
will generally be able to deni-
grate the complainant to the
utter depths."

Some people thought the
woman would be better protec-
ted by anonymity, as in black-

mail cases. But that ran the risk
of encouraging false complaints.

"The present mixture of
absurdism which so far has
defeated overdue reform not
only denies justice in many
cases but may yet discredit the
whole system of jury trial", he
said.

The police were the only
people with the right to ask a
suspect questions.

The inefficiency of the jury
was largely due to its depriva-
tion of many relevant facts.

£5 mobility
grant early
next year

By Our Social Services
Correspondent

The promised mobility allow-
ance for 100,000 severely dis-
abled people will be introduced
early next year, Mr Alfred
Morris, Parliamentary Under-
Secretary for the Disabled, an-
nounced in a Commons written
answer last night. The allow-
ance is to be increased from
the planned £4 a week to £5.

The Government is to legis-
late for it through an amend-
ment to the Social Security
Pensions Bill. The allowance
will be for severely disabled
adults of working age and chil-
dren, aged five or more, who
are unable or virtually unable
to walk. Their handicap must be
likely to last for at least a year.

Mr Peter Mitchell, of Action
Research for the Crippled Child,
said last night the amendment
appeared to restrict allowances
to people who had some physical
mobility. It referred to "limb
movement" rather than "mobility",
implying that those who had
fast would not qualify.

Who
gets ICI's profits?
The £80 million
question

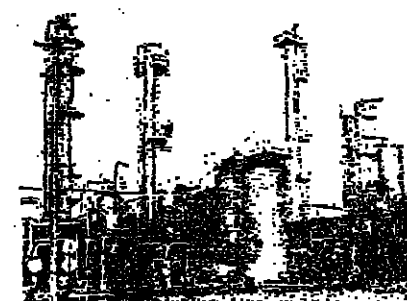
How much profit did ICI earn in the first quarter of 1975?

As expected, cost inflation and the reduction in world demand are increasingly affecting many companies, including ICI. Sales were £748 million, 13% up on the first quarter of 1974. However, raw materials, wages and salaries and other costs came to £668 million, 24% up, and so profit before tax was lower at £80 million.



How much of the profit goes in tax?

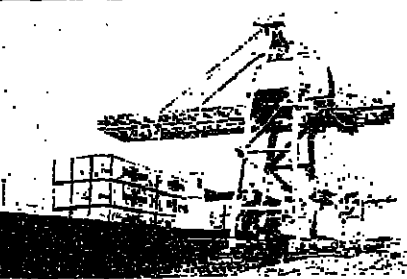
Out of every £1 of profit, 36p will go in tax. That takes £29 million.



What happens to the rest?

40p in every £1 is put back into the business and so helps to maintain employment. That's another £32 million.

This, together with the depreciation set aside, will help to provide the £1 million a day which ICI is investing to develop the business and keep it competitive. The rest of the profit will go to partners in companies which ICI does not wholly own, and as dividends to ICI's nearly 600,000 stockholders.



What about ICI's exports?

Last year ICI was Britain's biggest exporter, with exports of £1½ million a day. We continued to export at not far off that rate in the first quarter of 1975.

Everyone benefits from ICI's profits



WEST EUROPE

Spain bans all news of emergency in the Basque provinces

From Harry Debelius

Madrid, May 23.—General Franco's Government today reacted to allegations of police brutality and right-wing terrorism in the Basque country by declaring all news about the state of emergency there to be official state secrets.

The news blackout affects the provinces of Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa, in which a state of emergency was decreed last April 25.

The order banning all further reference to the conflict in those two provinces was published in all Madrid newspapers today. It was issued by Senator José García Hernández, the Interior Minister, and was distributed by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

The prohibition is to remain in effect for the duration of the so-called state of exception in the two of the four Basque provinces, which is intended to last until July 25.

This blanket censorship order forbids "all information and commentaries referring to investigations under way in matters of public order and any matters whatsoever relating to terrorist activity, as well as those matters which might interfere with the mission assigned by current legislation to the forces of public order, and in general those matters which have to do with the aforementioned state of exception."

The last piece of Spanish administered territory from which news was banned by means of converting it into an official secret was the "overseas province" of the Sahara.

The ban on news which lasted several years, was lifted only last autumn.

Other aspects of public affairs at present barred to Spanish journalists under the State

Secrets Act include relations with the West African state of Equatorial Guinea, a former Spanish colony, and information about a Spanish-American military manoeuvre called "Sarrillo IV-69".

The latest news blackout was announced just as Spanish bishops publicly condemned violence by the authorities as well as the separatists in the Basque country.

A note issued after a meeting of the Spanish episcopal conference in Madrid said: "Neither the defence of the noblest ideals, nor even the defence of public order, can justify recourse to violence which restricts the fundamental rights of human beings."

"Therefore, the killings, the attacks on persons and their property, and any unjust reaction or repression against such acts, deserve to be firmly condemned."

"In situations of conflict, such as those which are occurring in various parts of the country and particularly in the Basque provinces, it is essential to study the problems serenely and to try to obtain the minimum consideration the very root of the conflicts... The denial of those very rights... does not lie along the road to reconciliation."

In San Sebastian, capital of Guipuzcoa, the senior military officer assured police on Thursday that "you don't need reconciliation because you are human beings and Christians who just want peace and tranquillity."

The speaker was Lieutenant General Antonio Prada, Captain General of the Sixth Military District, who congratulated the police for "carrying out your mission... without hazard or resentment." So far as the army was concerned, the right behind you," he said.

Madrid change of policy on Spanish Sahara

Madrid, May 23.—Spain is prepared to withdraw from the Spanish Sahara in order to avoid delaying the process of self-determination in the territory, Señor Leon Herrera, the Minister of Information, announced today.

After a Cabinet meeting chaired by General Franco, he said: "Spain is prepared to terminate its presence in the Western Sahara if, for reasons independent of Spain's wishes, the process of self-determination is delayed."

The statement marked a radical change in Spain's position on the territory, at present the subject of dispute at the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

Three Spanish journalists expelled from Morocco arrived in Madrid today. They were detained in Casablanca soon after their arrival yesterday to cover the visit of a United Nations fact-finding mission.

Pilots' strike grounds Italian airliners

Rome, May 23.—The Italian airline Alitalia today cancelled most of its international flights and half its domestic flights as pilots of the National Airline Pilots' Association began a 36-hour strike. The domestic airline Alitalia cancelled all its flights.

Alitalia said in a statement that it had learnt of the strike only last night through the press and "therefore not been able to make contingency plans."

Airline sources said that about 80 per cent of its pilots call, as well as flight engineers, stewards and ground staff.

Wild boar plague

Civildale del Friuli, Italy, May 23.—Farmers in the Civildale region of northern Italy are complaining about a plague of wild boars destroying fields. Dozens of boars are coming down from the hills at night to feed.

After a year in office the President of France gives television viewers an insight into his character M Giscard emphasizes his Frenchness

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, May 23.—Thanks to Jacques Chancel, the Robin Day of France, millions of French television viewers last night got to know a little better the rather enigmatic personality of their President. For more than an hour, M Giscard d'Estaing answered the interviewer's searching and sometimes sharp questions about his character, his philosophy of life and politics, with sincerity and skill.

He said he felt fundamentally "very French" and emphasized his provincial and rural origins. "It is among the people that my image is best perceived," he said.

Criticism did not hurt him; it was normal, he said. What hurt him were deliberate attempts to wound.

He did not think that power had changed him. From the start of the election campaign, he was certain he would win, not so much because of himself as because Frenchmen favoured the kind of political choice he put before them.

What obviously hurt him was

the attitude of the Opposition and its refusal to behave as the Opposition behaves in other countries. It was, he said, something he could not understand and was contrary to the interests of France. "If I were in opposition, I would take part in a real democratic dialogue with the Government," he said.

Although the interview was not political, the President inevitably touched on politics. The Communists' chances of coming to power in France were nil, he said, but he could imagine the vacuum in French politics being filled either by a kind of German-style social democracy, or by a shift of the present Government's policy to the left.

"I follow a line to which my electorate, in large measure, gives and will give its support," he went on. "My voters do not reproach me because of my trend towards evolution."

He did not think that, in politics, it was necessary to sacrifice convictions to reasons of state—a very different doctrine from General de Gaulle's. He had greatly admired the general, and had learnt most from him, but he had never

been a Gaullist in the strictly party sense. M Giscard d'Estaing said he was sure history would keep the image of the President as a kind of scientific observation that the political leaders of this generation will leave practically no trace, for the cult of the politician disappears with the development of media.

"I consider that one of my responsibilities is to facilitate the training and promotion of a number of statesmen who might take over from me. I do not believe in a policy of scorched earth after me."

Describing himself as a traditionalist, but not a conservative, he said that the innovation he had carried out was not gimmicks, as people had said, but symbols of the necessary transformation of French society.

"France is superficially a very disconcerting and changing nation, but deep down, I think, she has carried out a balance between the French people and how they correct any of their excesses," he said. "It is what I call the Greek aspect of the French temperament."

Algeria wins Grand Prix award at Cannes festival

Cannes, May 23.—The anti-colonialist Algerian film *Chronicle of the Years of Embers* today won the Grand Prix top award at the Cannes international film festival.

Widely tipped as a festival winner, the film reflects current socialist thinking in Algeria. Sequences of violent French colonial repression are moulded with scenes of pastoral beauty and Algerian life.

The success of the Algerian epic, directed by Muhammad Lakhdar-Hamina, broke a 28-year-old tradition by which the top prize has normally gone to Britain, the United States or Italy. The Special Jury Prize, the runner-up award, went to an off-beat West German entry *The Enigma of Kaspar Hauser*, a work about a man who spent most of his life in a cellar.

Vittorio Gassman of Italy won the best actor prize for his part

as a neurotic, blind officer in the film *Woman's Perfume*, and the little-known American, Valerie Perrine, was named best actress for her role in *Lenny*.

The last of the five major prizes, the best director award, was shared by Michel Brault of Canada for his documentary *Les Ordres*, and by Costa Gavras, the Greek-born Frenchman, for his new political drama *Section Spéciale*.

Hongkong's first entry *Touch of Zen*, was awarded the technical Grand Prix. The American film *Don't* by Robert Lehman was awarded the Grand Prix in the short film category.

An explosion damaged the front of the festival hall on the opening day two weeks ago, and another bomb exploded outside the Casino Restaurant near by today, killing a 21-year-old Frenchman. Police are trying to discover motives for the bombings.—Reuter.

Festival report, page 9

Death threat to French Justice Minister

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, May 23.—M Jean Lecanuet, the Minister of Justice, was threatened with "execution" by the "Pug Anich-Ulrike Meinhof" terrorist group. This group is believed to be responsible for a bomb attack on May 3 on a nuclear power station under construction at Fessenheim, in Alsace, and for the destruction of the Swedish Tourist Office on the Champs Elysees this week.

A message to *Le Figaro*, signed by the group, said:

"After Judge von Drenkmann, executed in 1945, we have decided to take a better deterrent than prison sentences; after the Swedish consulate at Nice, and the Swedish Tourist Office in Paris, we will get busy with embassies and multinational firms; after the American FBI and the German state security."

Strict security measures were taken at Obernai, in Alsace, where M Lecanuet is taking part in an informal conference of Ministers of Justice of the Council of Europe. Police re-

inforcements have been sent to the town and traffic around the town is taking place has been stopped.

The threats are certainly connected with M Lecanuet's recommendations to the meeting yesterday that the kind of countries of the Council of Europe should refuse asylum to terrorists guilty of kidnapping and death threats, and that they should be extradited to their country of origin. These recommendations were accepted by the ministers.

OVERSEAS

Military government in Lebanon

Beirut, May 23.—A military government took over in Lebanon today in an attempt to stop fighting between Palestinian guerrillas and right-wing Phalangists.

Battles with mortars, machine guns and bazookas continued in the eastern suburbs of Beirut as the announcement was made on Lebanese radio and television stations.

Four days of fighting have claimed at least 50 lives and wounded more than 200 people on both sides. Although the Army has not intervened so far, there was widespread speculation that a state of emergency and curfew would be declared tomorrow.

President Suleiman Franjeh, a civilian, appointed Lebanon's first military cabinet in 32 years of independence. Headed by Mr Rashid al-Solh which resigned last week.

Brigadier Nouredin Rifai, aged 76, a retired commander of the internal security forces, was named Prime Minister in charge of an eight-member Cabinet with only one civilian member.

His first broadcast statement to the nation said: "Parliamentary democracy expressed their concern about instability in the country and therefore the President chose this government. With God's help we will begin work tomorrow to restore order."

Later, in an interview Brigadier Rifai appealed to Palestinians and Lebanese militiamen involved in the fighting. "We ask the help of all those living in Lebanon, citizens and residents, to co-

operate with us so that we achieve a state of law and get rid of this violence."

Asked if a military government meant martial law, Brigadier Rifai replied "yes". He added that there were no immediate plans for ship or curfew restrictions.

Brigadier Rifai followed the announcement with a second ceasefire while he took effect this. The first, last night, when police units were in a crossfire while a set up a buffer zone between Palestinians and Phalangists.

It was the second fighting since last month 200 persons were killed wounded.

Brigadier Rifai said he considered himself a civil servant who had served in the army in 1962. General Ghanem, the commander of the Lebanese Army, pointed out Defence General Said Nasral Army Chief of Staff, Interior Minister Cabinet.

Other military Cabinet members were Brigadier Khatib (Economy and Finance), Brigadier Faruqi (Labour and Telecommunications), and Brigadier Mekki (Public Works and Agriculture).

The only civilian Cabinet member is the Foreign Minister Lucien Dahdah, prominent banker and of the intra Holding which owns a Middle East Airlines. Du Libani and prop Paris and New York.

Israel's 'financial wizard' jailed

From Moshe Brilliant

Tel Aviv, May 23

Michael Tzour, aged 52, who was until recently one of the most powerful men in Israel's economy was jailed for 15 years today. He had pleaded guilty on May 9 to 14 counts of fraud, bribery, larceny and violation of foreign currency regulations.

The sentences totalling 84 years but the court decided 15 years would suffice as a punishment for the crimes. The prospect of returning to society after he had paid his debt.

Mr Tzour, a neatly groomed, grey haired man, rose through the civil service to influential positions, including those of the Finance Ministry official in charge of financing imports and exports and Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Mr Tzour, a long-time director of the Israel Corporation, a multimillion dollar company headed by Baron Edmond de Rothschild as a channel for private foreign investment in Israel, had made his fortune in the company's oil and gas refineries. The company and the oil refineries Ltd, state-owned companies in which the Israel Corporation had investments.

In pronouncing sentence today, Judge Kennet, President of the District Court, noted that

Mr Tzour had been recognized as a financial wizard and that he had misused the superior talents which had secured him appointments to enterprises which were the objects of millions in investments.

The judge described him as a creature of the system that accorded a single man vast authority to decide on vital matters of economic policy, to commit companies he represented and to use his activities as a camouflage device to secure illicit personal advantages with little chance of being exposed.

Mr Tzour was exposed when the central European conglomerate run by Dr Tibor Rosenbaum of Geneva collapsed last year and it was discovered that the Israel Corporation, the Zim Navigation Company and the Oil Refineries Ltd had deposited millions of dollars with it.

The court said today that Mr Tzour had made "conscious efforts to manoeuvre deposits into this or that of Rosenbaum's companies and for that purpose had made false entries in Israel Corporation records, abused the trust of the company and deceitfully obtained approval from the company auditor on the basis of his false report."

The defence had pointed out that Dr Rosenbaum had done much for the Israel Corporation

and that Mr Tzour, like other Israeli economists, lived his companies. The corporation vested interest in the of Dr Rosenbaum's and Mr Tzour had acted in interests of the company claimed.

But the court said reasoning might have more weight had the not received a bribe from Rosenbaum and had the company not been referred to his control to fictitious and illegal actions.

According to the chairman Mr Tzour received (€5,500) from Dr Rosenbaum had been described as a bribe for influencing the company to deposit \$6 million in the company's bank.

Six of the counts against Mr Tzour were for receiving a bribe under aggravating circumstances and various unauthorized totalling \$16,200,000. Rosenbaum's bank and his companies, including Liechtenstein. Some of the money was retrieved before the merate collapsed.

There were three counts of bribery and one of currency violations.

PARLIAMENT, May 23, 1975

Textile impact quotas rejected for fear of retaliation: MPs disappointed: stock holding being considered

House of Commons

MR HAROLD WILSON, Prime Minister (Labour), said the Government had been examining the situation in the textile industry since the 1930s which has hit with particular severity the textile industry in the developed and developing world alike. Indeed, other developed countries were even worse off.

The United Kingdom (the continued) is a party to the Multi-Fibre Arrangement under the aegis of GATT. While the MFA, agreements are being progressively made with low-cost textile suppliers, mainly in developing countries, the Government has been reluctant to take any unilateral protective action.

Wherever evidence can be produced of dumping, subsidised exports or other forms of unfair trading, the Government are ready and willing to take vigorous protective action on behalf of the textile and other industries outside these.

After very careful examination of all the evidence the Government meet have taken the view that the British Textile Confederation's proposals for unilateral action provide an across-the-board cut of 20 per cent would be inappropriate, ineffective and would lead to certain retaliation against the products of these and other industries.

The present problems facing these industries go deeper than the problems of import penetration. In nearly all the major textile sectors, the volume of imports in the first quarter of this year has not increased compared with the average over the first half of last year: it has fallen. The percentage of our home market represented by import penetration has fallen.

We could not therefore justify, under our GATT obligations, a general cut in imports, apart from any cases of unfair competition which can be dealt with by other means. We should be breaking the Multi-Fibre Arrangement which is of benefit to our industries and which the TUC Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Industries Association has described as the keystone of a long-term policy for achieving a stable pattern of trade and greater confidence in the industries.

We should also be totally contrary to the policy we advocated at the recent Commonwealth heads of Government meeting and which we determined our trade within the Commonwealth. Certainly it would be bound to lead to other countries applying similar

measures against our trade, from which our industries are trying to help would be among the first to suffer.

The Government have therefore decided to make a study of the industries, on which we will now consult with all those concerned in the industries sector by sector. We have suffered enough in recent years through lack of industrial capacity lost through the recession period and through lack of investment and modernisation.

We are determined to ensure that the worldwide recession in these industries, as in others, does not cause damage which would mean the loss of viable capacity which will be needed when the expected upturn comes in world markets.

Under the Industry Act we have powers appropriate to this objective. A scheme is already in operation in the textile industry to help the wool textile industry.

In the Budget on April 15 the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he was determined to assist particularly to assist industry to modernize. We shall not hesitate to draw on this provision or to use the other powers available to the Government to help these industries to maintain their ability to produce and provide the maximum possible level of employment.

MR HESLETINE, Opposition spokesman on Industry (Conservative)—There is a degree of vagueness and lack of precision about the proposals which will be of concern to the workers and management. What progress is being made with our EEC partners towards the acceptance of the multi-fibre agreement provisions in GATT?

Are the Government proceeding with investigations of dumping at this time? Have they yet been able to reach conclusions on the widespread charges of dumping of footwear, for example from the Common countries?

Will the Government apply the condition often referred to by the Secretary of State for Industry (Mr Benn) that where aid flows from the public funds, ownership of that industry must be a necessary condition attaching to that aid?

MR WILSON—The Industry Act gives us powers to help with the re-equipment and modernisation on the lines of the scheme already in hand in wool textiles, and the clothing EDC has put out to the department proposals for aid under Section 3 of the Industry Act.

We want to look particularly, with the aim of maintaining production, at encouragement for a scheme of stock holding and stock building.

This is one of the things we are examining and it could make a big difference both to the liquidity of the industry and the maintenance of employment. Since this,

as in so many other textile sections, is concerned with violent fluctuations not to mention speculation in raw material prices it is of great advantage to help them to stabilize their prices.

We are reviewing the possibility of Government purchasing policy in the textile sector. We will discuss all these possibilities in our consultations with each sector of the industry.

Regarding the EEC multi-fibre arrangement, nothing I propose and nothing we have in mind would in any way transgress or cause any difficulties with the EEC.

Regarding imports involving unfair practices, we are examining this sector there are other industries where we have a deep investigation in relation to cars and colour television tubes from Japan.

Regarding footwear from East Europe, following discussions with Czechoslovakia, Poland and Germany their exports to Britain this year will be reduced by 10 per cent. We are to be cut considerably.

The aid proposed will take a number of forms. We do not envisage a long-term relationship with these industries. They are facing a serious problem. They need assistance of the kind I have described. We do not intend to provide permanent capital for the industry and in these circumstances Mr Hesletine's final question does not arise.

MR LAMOND (Oldham, East, Lab)—Almost the only thing I can welcome about the announcement is that it indicates the Government are showing some concern. He has misunderstood the representations of the British Textile Federation who suggested across-the-board quota import restrictions on the basis of a short-term policy needed immediately because of the grave and immediate depression in the industry.

To dismiss it like this is wrong. The Canadians, New Zealanders and Australians and the United States have all imposed tariff restrictions to immediately help their industries. Mr Wilson should consider immediate action.

MR WILSON—When he has considered this further, he will not support a 20 per cent cut across-the-board. Including the aid to the textile industry, which would be against the principle of the parties in the House. It would lead to severe retaliation by many countries against our own clothing, textile, footwear and other industries and affect exports.

This would be breaking our international agreement. It would be contrary to the principle of the multi-fibre arrangements which bring us advantages. There is no problem where one can prove dumping or unfair trade. Some of these arrangements prohibit any member country from introducing

import restrictions in a year when imports have not been rising compared with the previous year.

In 1974 in many of these sectors I have referred to imports rose as compared with 1973. In the first quarter of this year, for most of these sectors, imports fell. This is a very encouraging sign and they have fallen also in the degree of import penetration.

MR CRYER (Kilgobbin, Lab)—This statement is disappointing to those of us who pressed for some import control. This would be possible because the GATT over-rides the multi-fibre agreement. There is evidence in the possible retaliatory measures to import controls? Forty per cent of imports are from EEC countries, anyway.

What has happened to the application for anti-dumping measures by the British Textile Federation? It was made in December and disappeared to the Community? The Community Commissioners have been considering anti-dumping measures for two years. Cannot the Government press for import controls in the immediate future?

MR WILSON—The Community are considering anti-dumping measures and this takes time. But we are considering them very actively. There is nothing to prevent our doing this. Regarding the anti-dumping measures, we have to get the Government's consent. We have to make the breach first. But already it is clear that Turkey would be taking this retaliatory action.

MR FLETCHER-COOKS (Dorset, C) said the only positive part of the statement was devoted to steps to modernize the textile industry. That is not the problem. The industry is modernized already. What is required is a free and fair opportunity to sell its products, which it is not getting at the moment.

MR NOBLE (Rosedale, Lab)—Will he give a categorical statement that the Government are not going to get into a fully viable cotton textile industry, and should the situation arise, will be prepared to introduce in the near future import controls?

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We have come forward with this

(he went on). There is no figure that can be put as yet because we have to work out with the industry what their needs are, particularly in regard to stock holding and the building up of stocks as well as existing stocks.

If import controls were applied against developed and not developing countries, the latter would take advantage of filling the gap and the problems of the textile areas would still be the same.

MRS ELAINE KELLET-BOWMAN (Lancaster, C)—This statement will be received in any constituency with incredulity and dismay. We had hoped for something positive today.

MR WILSON—I accept that in her area, which is not a development area, there has been this serious increase in unemployment, male and female, in this and in other areas. I do not think that the statement will be received in the manner she said.

MR SKINNER (Bolton, Lab)—The refusal to introduce some sort of selective import controls or quotas is part of the EEC Community's refusal to have anything to do with them, and the referendum prospect is something to do with it.

MR WILSON—He is wrong in trying to bring in the EEC. I express disappointment that he seems to be going to do the line of restriction of imports from developing countries, which I would have thought was a complete reversal of what he and many of his friends have said in the past about the developing world.

If Mr Skinner and others would like to go back to the foundation document of a certain group with which he is connected, he will find a different philosophy set out by three former ministers of the Attlee Government, of whom I was one. I am sorry if Mr Skinner has changed his views on a fundamental issue of policy.

He added later: This is a worldwide problem affecting our exports as well as the problem of reversal of what he and many of his friends have said in the past about the developing world.

MR SKINNER asked the Secretary of State for Trade whether the approaches by his department to Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania about their exports of textile footwear had been completely closed; and if so with what result.

MR WILSON—Under-Secretary, in a written reply, said: The countries concerned have undertaken that their exports to the United Kingdom in 1975 of men's leather footwear (excluding sandals) will be at a level between 5 and 10 per cent below that of comparable exports in 1974. This represents a decline of some 300,000 pairs. The situation will be reviewed later in the year.

Close study of Flixborough lessons

SIR BERNARD BRAINE (South-East Essex, C) opening

adjournment debate on the implications of the Flixborough explosion report for communities living close to chemical, gas and oil installations and storage, said that for such communities it was of utmost importance that the lessons of Flixborough should be learnt and appropriate action taken as soon as possible.

One such community was Canvey Island. Some 31,500 people were on this island of 4,400 acres with the largest chemical storage in the country and extensive gas, chemical and coal storage containing up to 121 million gallons of highly inflammable, potentially destructive and toxic materials.

The Flixborough report conceded that no plant could be made safe. It was therefore essential that there was an existing agglomeration of hazards and where it had been made plain that its extension was unacceptable to the local population no additional hazard should be permitted. At Canvey, successive governments had permitted this over the years. In view of what the Flixborough report had said it was imperative to re-

store confidence in the licensing system.

The disaster plan for Canvey was unrealistic. It envisaged an orderly evacuation which even in ideal conditions would take more than three hours of continuously flowing traffic, using the road junction which would also have to be used by the rescue services trying to reach the island.

To be a disaster was to limit the risks of anything going wrong, if not to eliminate them.

Site safety

MR HAROLD WALKER, Under

Secretary, Department of Employment (Labour), said the Flixborough report contained lessons important to the petroleum and chemical industries. Those responsible for licensing these sites should be aware of the health and safety inspectors to consider site safety as a whole and as affected neighbouring people as well as workers.

The commission had instructed the executive to begin talks with the local community about the licensing arrangements for storing hazardous materials at large

installations. The talk

concerned also whether one should be responsible for safety.

The Government had asked 1972 by which planning could take the advice of the inspectors before planning the site. It was to ensure that the question safety was considered arrangements continued.

It would be for the to consider these factors, decide how to them into action, and as them to be applied to the of particular sites.

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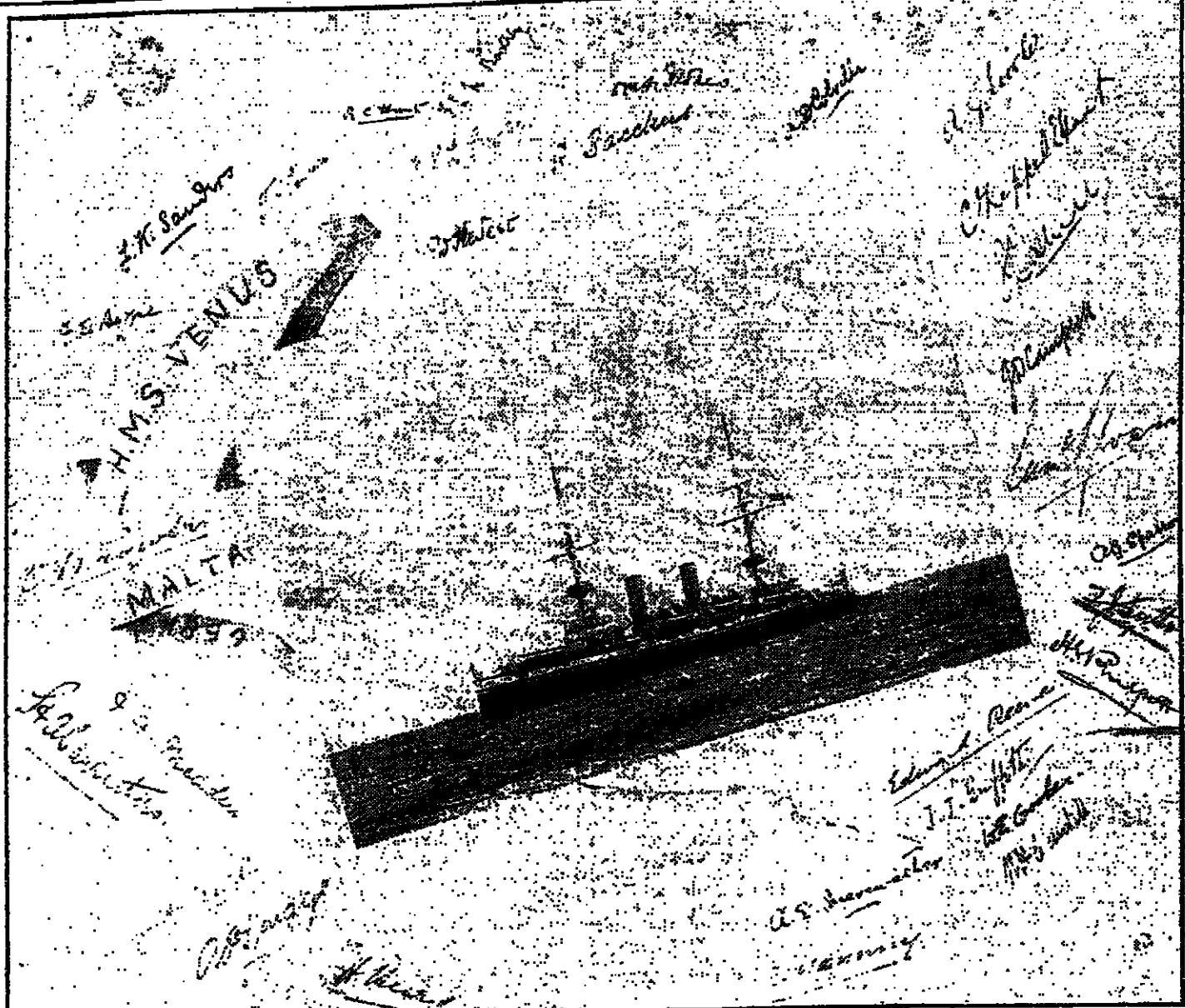
In one of my childhood books, I think *The Water-Babies*, there was a region inhabited by lost toys. If you could reach it, you would find all the dolls, teddy-bears and beloved objects that disappeared mysteriously when you were young.

I think there must be another place for lost books. We have so many books that moving them from house to house is like moving 10 tons of coal, yet if I want a particular one, it is always missing. And not only books. We once had a painting by Alfred Wallace, a little oblong of cardboard on which sailed a single ghostly ship. It used to stand on the shelf over the fireplace then, one day, it was no longer there. Where had it gone? Not into the fire because the grate was unused. At that time we were living in a house where strange things happened. Three cups and saucers disappeared from the kitchen cupboard and reappeared a fortnight later. No one could account for them. Two large Japanese water-flowers, that I had bought for the children of friends, were taken from sealed packets and put into a vase of real flowers. When I reproached my husband, the only other person in the house, he was bewildered: he had never heard of Japanese water-flowers. Neither of us was guilty yet there they bloomed, uselessly, among the daffodil stalks. A Victorian academician was said to haunt the studio he had built at the bottom of our garden and I think he sometimes found his way into the house.

But the most disturbing loss of all did not occur in that house—though I cannot be sure. We had a row of pewter pots that stood on top of the dresser. Because they looked much alike, it was a long time before I discovered that one—the only one of value to me—was missing. It had been given to my father on his twenty-first birthday and was inscribed on the side with his initials, "O.M.". On the bottom, in copper-plate, was written "Oliver Manning, 21st April, 1880".

During the long, despairing search for it, going again and again to look in the same places, I began to think about my father and how few of his possessions remained. Having taken him so long for granted, I realised that he was something more than half a century older than one's self. He did not belong merely to another generation, he belonged to history. I remembered the stories he had told us, his own unique stories, and, my brother being dead, I was the only one left to remember them.

He was born in Clerkenwell, the youngest of 11 brothers, and it was the owner of a Clerkenwell pewter factory who gave him the inscribed pewter mug. By the time he was born the family had run out of ordinary names like George and Arthur, and he was christened Oliver after Oliver Cromwell. His father, a house painter, was an ordinary artisan when sober but when drunk would thump the table and swear he was the illegitimate son of the Earl of Warwick. I probably inherited this gift for fantasy as I was always in trouble at school for making similar romantic claims. His mother died of consumption when he was a small child. His only memory of her was a face at the window when, lifted out of bed by Guy Fawkes' Day, she watched the boys making a bonfire in the garden. The family split up and my father went to live with his eldest brother, George. No one thought of sending him to school. He spent his days running about the London streets and teaching himself to read by spelling out the playbills pasted on the walls. He sang well and was a natural comic so his brother imagined he might make a fortune on the stage. An interview was arranged with some god-natured music-hall artist, but my father could not be persuaded to sing a note. Then a wonderful thing happened. How or why it happened I never knew, but he was taken on to a Royal Naval training ship. His rank was Boy and he was still a very small boy but those in authority over him accepted that fact without sentiment. He told us how, early on dark winter mornings, he and the other boys were beaten up the rigging with a rope's end, their bare feet sticking to the frosted rungs. On one occasion the boys were sent up in mid-winter to dress the ship overall for a royal visit and ordered to remain aloft till the visitors departed. But the royal party remained so long at the feast that two of the boys fainting from cold and fell to their deaths on the deck below. The training ships of those days were little better than the prison hulks that lay off Sheerness but to the street boys who were taken on board, fed and educated, the ship was home. They would tap their ship's biscuit on the table to knock out the weevils and for sport they caught gigantic black-beetles, struck lighted candles on their backs and ran races. Several times a beetle had made its escape into the wooden walls and set them on fire.



When my father became a First Class Boy, he was sent on his first ship, the *Impregnable*, to the West Indies. As was usual in those days, the commission was seven years but at the end of the term, his company was ordered to remain for another seven years. During the 14 years of his absence all his 10 brothers died of consumption and when he returned home, he found himself alone in the world. For most of his time in the West Indies, he was stationed at Bermuda, where he saw the land crabs, at evening, crowded together on the shore. There were thousands of them and suddenly, at exactly the same moment, the crabs would click their claws and a loud cre-ek would echo across the sand. It was from the Bermuda station that the two ill-fated ships, the *Eurydice* and the *Atlantis*, left for home, each carrying a comet—*1873*—*1874*—*1875*—*1876*—*1877*—*1878*—*1879*—*1880*—*1881*—*1882*—*1883*—*1884*—*1885*—*1886*—*1887*—*1888*—*1889*—*1890*—*1891*—*1892*—*1893*—*1894*—*1895*—*1896*—*1897*—*1898*—*1899*—*1900*—*1901*—*1902*—*1903*—*1904*—*1905*—*1906*—*1907*—*1908*—*1909*—*1910*—*1911*—*1912*—*1913*—*1914*—*1915*—*1916*—*1917*—*1918*—*1919*—*1920*—*1921*—*1922*—*1923*—*1924*—*1925*—*1926*—*1927*—*1928*—*1929*—*1930*—*1931*—*1932*—*1933*—*1934*—*1935*—*1936*—*1937*—*1938*—*1939*—*1940*—*1941*—*1942*—*1943*—*1944*—*1945*—*1946*—*1947*—*1948*—*1949*—*1950*—*1951*—*1952*—*1953*—*1954*—*1955*—*1956*—*1957*—*1958*—*1959*—*1960*—*1961*—*1962*—*1963*—*1964*—*1965*—*1966*—*1967*—*1968*—*1969*—*1970*—*1971*—*1972*—*1973*—*1974*—*1975*—*1976*—*1977*—*1978*—*1979*—*1980*—*1981*—*1982*—*1983*—*1984*—*1985*—*1986*—*1987*—*1988*—*1989*—*1990*—*1991*—*1992*—*1993*—*1994*—*1995*—*1996*—*1997*—*1998*—*1999*—*2000*—*2001*—*2002*—*2003*—*2004*—*2005*—*2006*—*2007*—*2008*—*2009*—*2010*—*2011*—*2012*—*2013*—*2014*—*2015*—*2016*—*2017*—*2018*—*2019*—*2020*—*2021*—*2022*—*2023*—*2024*—*2025*—*2026*—*2027*—*2028*—*2029*—*2030*—*2031*—*2032*—*2033*—*2034*—*2035*—*2036*—*2037*—*2038*—*2039*—*2040*—*2041*—*2042*—*2043*—*2044*—*2045*—*2046*—*2047*—*2048*—*2049*—*2050*—*2051*—*2052*—*2053*—*2054*—*2055*—*2056*—*2057*—*2058*—*2059*—*2060*—*2061*—*2062*—*2063*—*2064*—*2065*—*2066*—*2067*—*2068*—*2069*—*2070*—*2071*—*2072*—*2073*—*2074*—*2075*—*2076*—*2077*—*2078*—*2079*—*2080*—*2081*—*2082*—*2083*—*2084*—*2085*—*2086*—*2087*—*2088*—*2089*—*2090*—*2091*—*2092*—*2093*—*2094*—*2095*—*2096*—*2097*—*2098*—*2099*—*2100*—*2101*—*2102*—*2103*—*2104*—*2105*—*2106*—*2107*—*2108*—*2109*—*2110*—*2111*—*2112*—*2113*—*2114*—*2115*—*2116*—*2117*—*2118*—*2119*—*2120*—*2121*—*2122*—*2123*—*2124*—*2125*—*2126*—*2127*—*2128*—*2129*—*2130*—*2131*—*2132*—*2133*—*2134*—*2135*—*2136*—*2137*—*2138*—*2139*—*2140*—*2141*—*2142*—*2143*—*2144*—*2145*—*2146*—*2147*—*2148*—*2149*—*2150*—*2151*—*2152*—*2153*—*2154*—*2155*—*2156*—*2157*—*2158*—*2159*—*2160*—*2161*—*2162*—*2163*—*2164*—*2165*—*2166*—*2167*—*2168*—*2169*—*2170*—*2171*—*2172*—*2173*—*2174*—*2175*—*2176*—*2177*—*2178*—*2179*—*2180*—*2181*—*2182*—*2183*—*2184*—*2185*—*2186*—*2187*—*2188*—*2189*—*2190*—*2191*—*2192*—*2193*—*2194*—*2195*—*2196*—*2197*—*2198*—*2199*—*2200*—*2201*—*2202*—*2203*—*2204*—*2205*—*2206*—*2207*—*2208*—*2209*—*2210*—*2211*—*2212*—*2213*—*2214*—*2215*—*2216*—*2217*—*2218*—*2219*—*2220*—*2221*—*2222*—*2223*—*2224*—*2225*—*2226*—*2227*—*2228*—*2229*—*2230*—*2231*—*2232*—*2233*—*2234*—*2235*—*2236*—*2237*—*2238*—*2239*—*2240*—*2241*—*2242*—*2243*—*2244*—*2245*—*2246*—*2247*—*2248*—*2249*—*2250*—*2251*—*2252*—*2253*—*2254*—*2255*—*2256*—*2257*—*2258*—*2259*—*2260*—*2261*—*2262*—*2263*—*2264*—*2265*—*2266*—*2267*—*2268*—*2269*—*2270*—*2271*—*2272*—*2273*—*2274*—*2275*—*2276*—*2277*—*2278*—*2279*—*2280*—*2281*—*2282*—*2283*—*2284*—*2285*—*2286*—*2287*—*2288*—*2289*—*2290*—*2291*—*2292*—*2293*—*2294*—*2295*—*2296*—*2297*—*2298*—*2299*—*2300*—*2301*—*2302*—*2303*—*2304*—*2305*—*2306*—*2307*—*2308*—*2309*—*2310*—*2311*—*2312*—*2313*—*2314*—*2315*—*2316*—*2317*—*2318*—*2319*—*2320*—*2321*—*2322*—*2323*—*2324*—*2325*—*2326*—*2327*—*2328*—*2329*—*2330*—*2331*—*2332*—*2333*—*2334*—*2335*—*2336*—*2337*—*2338*—*2339*—*2340*—*2341*—*2342*—*2343*—*2344*—*2345*—*2346*—*2347*—*2348*—*2349*—*2350*—*2351*—*2352*—*2353*—*2354*—*2355*—*2356*—*2357*—*2358*—*2359*—*2360*—*2361*—*2362*—*2363*—*2364*—*2365*—*2366*—*2367*—*2368*—*2369*—*2370*—*2371*—*2372*—*2373*—*2374*—*2375*—*2376*—*2377*—*2378*—*2379*—*2380*—*2381*—*2382*—*2383*—*2384*—*2385*—*2386*—*2387*—*2388*—*2389*—*2390*—*2391*—*2392*—*2393*—*2394*—*2395*—*2396*—*2397*—*2398*—*2399*—*2400*—*2401*—*2402*—*2403*—*2404*—*2405*—*2406*—*2407*—*2408*—*2409*—*2410*—*2411*—*2412*—*2413*—*2414*—*2415*—*2416*—*2417*—*2418*—*2419*—*2420*—*2421*—*2422*—*2423*—*2424*—*2425*—*2426*—*2427*—*2428*—*2429*—*2430*—*2431*—*2432*—*2433*—*2434*—*2435*—*2436*—*2437*—*2438*—*2439*—*2440*—*2441*—*2442*—*2443*—*2444*—*2445*—*2446*—*2447*—*2448*—*2449*—*2450*—*2451*—*2452*—*2453*—*2454*—*2455*—*2456*—*2457*—*2458*—*2459*—*2460*—*2461*—*2462*—*2463*—*2464*—*2465*—*2466*—*2467*—*2468*—*2469*—*2470*—*2471*—*2472*—*2473*—*2474*—*2475*—*2476*—*2477*—*2478*—*2479*—*2480*—*2481*—*2482*—*2483*—*2484*—*2485*—*2486*—*2487*—*2488*—*2489*—*2490*—*2491*—*2492*—*2493*—*2494*—*2495*—*2496*—*2497*—*2498*—*2499*—*2500*—*2501*—*2502*—*2503*—*2504*—*2505*—*2506*—*2507*—*2508*—*2509*—*2510*—*2511*—*2512*—*2513*—*2514*—*2515*—*2516*—*2517*—*2518*—*2519*—*2520*—*2521*—*2522*—*2523*—*2524*—*2525*—*2526*—*2527*—*2528*—*2529*—*2530*—*2531*—*2532*—*2533*—*2534*—*2535*—*2536*—*2537*—*2538*—*2539*—*2540*—*2541*—*2542*—*2543*—*2544*—*2545*—*2546*—*2547*—*2548*—*2549*—*2550*—*2551*—*2552*—*2553*—*2554*—*2555*—*2556*—*2557*—*2558*—*2559*—*2560*—*2561*—*2562*—*2563*—*2564*—*2565*—*2566*—*2567*—*2568*—*2569*—*2570*—*2571*—*2572*—*2573*—*2574*—*2575*—*2576*—*2577*—*2578*—*2579*—*2580*—*2581*—*2582*—*2583*—*2584*—*2585*—*25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Peter Strafford



The best of the pest killers

Then if there are grows you can always the pot grown! course if you do no large number of plants easier to have a cr earlier by starting t off in pots or boxes pays to make another of these beans— dwarf French beans— second week of June on the supply into the



Chess

David and Goliath

17 P-B3: Q-B3 ch:20 P-Q P-Kt1
18 Q-B2: Q-B3 ch:21 P-B3
To avert the loss of another
pawn by P... Kt-Kt5.
19 P-B3: P-B3 20 P-Kt1 Kt-Kt1
21 P-B3: P-B3 22 P-Kt1 P-B3
23 P-B3: P-B3 24 P-Kt1 ch
The schoolboy plays all this
with marvellous accuracy; well
might Capablanca have called
him a future world champion
(as tradition has it). Now he
threatens 25... KxKt: 26
KxKt: R-Kt7 ch and White's
plight is hopeless.

Harry Campbell

Bridge

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The Archbishop who gave the British a stiff upper lip

Matthew Parker died, aged 70, on May 17, 1575, having been Archbishop of Canterbury for 16 years. His last months were not happy.

"I toy out my time, partly with copying of books, partly in genealogies and so forth. For I have little help here. I thought to have more." The reference may have been to his own college, Corpus Christi, Cambridge, where puritanism was becoming fashionable. A group of dons—some of them settled in Fellowships endowed by Parker—had attacked the Archbishop as "Pope of Lambeth and of Benet College" (the informal name for Corpus). Or it may have been to Elizabeth I, who complained that he was "too soft and easy". The Queen's statesmanship was often an irritating blend of the inscrutable and the impetuous.

The dying Primate of All England was unduly melancholy. His labours for "that religion which I know in conscience is good, and confirmed by public authority" were to bear fruit, somewhat exotically in Richard Hooker's epic defence in the 1590s of *The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*; and rather unattractively in the authoritarian and successful regime of Elizabeth's third and last Archbishop, John Whitgift, who died in 1604. The Elizabethan Settlement became both secure and intellectually reputable. This owed much to Parker's emphasis on "reasonableness".

Elizabeth's choice of Parker in 1559 as her first Archbishop was decisive. Why? Because of what he was not. Under Mary, he had not been an exile from England, fleeing from the popish Antichrist to sample the pure air of Zurich or Calvin's Geneva. He had lived privately (having resigned the Mastership of Corpus and the Deanery of Lincoln) enjoying "my delirious literary leisure" (One thinks of Adenauer living at his villa across the Rhine from Bonn from 1933 to his recall to office in 1945). He had not been in prison, as many of the "godly" had been. He had not been burnt like his Cambridge friends Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley. He was, moreover, rather obscure. Tudor monarchs were addicted to hunches. Cranmer had been a no-more-than-average Cambridge don when Henry VIII elevated him to Canterbury. Elizabeth's choice was marginally less unpredictable; Parker—a man of the scriptural "New Learning" in the 1530s—had been chaplain to her mother, Anne Boleyn. Elizabeth picked Parker as a warning to extremists. After 30 years of reformation and reaction in England, the new Queen wished to insist that (as she said) "no one should be suffered to decline either on the left or the right hand from the direct line limited by authority of our laws." To the right, the papists; to the left, the extreme protestants (sometimes, from about 1565, dubbed "puritans"). The "direct line" was that of the Middle Way developed by Cranmer under Henry VIII and Edward VI. The ideal was "moderocracy": that is, moderation.

Parker was the most generous of all benefactors to Corpus: of which he became Master, at the suggestion of Henry VIII, in 1544, after being a fellow for 16 years. Most important to his college he left the bulk of his collection of manuscripts

and printed books. At Lambeth he had supervised the acquisition of manuscripts, many of them from the dispersed libraries of the monasteries—forced to shut up shop in the 1530s.

To Corpus came over 430 volumes of manuscripts; including nearly 40 Saxon items (and also the *Canterbury Gospels*, upon which Archbishop now take an oath at their enthronement). The collection was meant for use. Parker's marginalia in red cursive can still be seen. Some Saxon material was printed (the first use of Saxon type). This was to prove in the words of John Foxe's preface to the 1571 edition of a Saxon version of the Gospels that "the religion taught in the church of England is no new reformation of things lately begun, but rather a reduction of the church to the pristine state of old conformity which once it had". Charles Smyth has observed that to Parker the Church of England is "indebted for its criterion of sound learning, and in particular for the appeal to history and the material for that appeal".

Parker's tactics were devoted to "moderation": a policy which, to be used, and will still do, till mediocrity shall be received amongst us." How far did he influence the English national character? Italian visitors to England in early Tudor times noted that the English were volatile, effusive and addicted to change—the sort of thing we nowadays say about the Italians! In the story of the progress from the Reformation to the "stiff upper lip", Parker plays a featured role.

It is not his fault that three of the characteristics of his case of mind were to be exaggerated in the later history of Anglicanism (at any rate in England). First, academic isolation. Anglicanism, said Mr Ronald Knox, is a religion for dons.

Secondly, geographical insularity. Parker, pitted "foreigners, disliked 'Germanical natures', and felt all's right with a world 'where God is so much English as He is'." How unlike Cranmer! Cranmer knew Italy and Germany, toured a battlefield strewn with corpses in Austria, married in Nuremberg the niece of a fairly famous Lutheran theologian and thought always in terms of a European Protestant Community, from which England should not separate itself.

Thirdly, "Mediocrity" in the Tudor sense easily degenerated into mediocrity in the modern sense. The flaw of Anglicanism is an inordinate respect for the average. "Schools are made for the average: one has not the time to bother about anything but the average." In *Of Human Bondage* the Reverend Headmaster of King's School "Ternbury", some time assistant master at Wellington and Rugby.

To such observations, Parker would have his answer: "For mine own part, I repeat myself in silence and hope, however the world fawns or fumes."

H. C. Porter

Lecturer in History, University of Cambridge

An exhibition in Corpus Christi, including many of the books and manuscripts bequeathed by Parker to the College, is open to the public until August 15. Monday-Friday, 2 pm-5 pm. It was opened on April 23 by Lord Rensley.

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Sportsview

Bayi, an electrifying miler with a touch of magic

"The call of the announcer, 'all out for the mile', has sent a special thrill tingling down the spines of sportsmen ever since modern athletic competition became a part of our way of life." So wrote the American John Paul Jones and his hyperbole was not surprising since, back in 1913, he became the first official amateur world record holder for the mile with a time of 4min 14.6sec.

One week ago the latest record was clipped by just one tenth of a second—down to 3min 55sec—by Filbert Bayi, of Tanzania, who has been invited to race at Crystal Palace. Saturday in the Emsley Carr mile, if Bayi appears against outstanding British runners like Ian Stewart, a 5,000 metres specialist, and Steven Oveit, best known as an 800 metres runner, then interest will once again be kindled in four laps of a 440 yards track.

But the mile has declined in international impact. When the international federation announced their qualifying standards for the 1976 Olympics they did not bother to include times for English distances. The Americans, who are still much more conscious of yards and miles than we are, felt left out in the cold. But then both the British championships and the Commonwealth Games are now held over metric distances, including 1,500 metres instead of the mile.

For the uninitiated, the English mile is 1,609 metres so the 1,500 metres measures only 936 yards compared with 1,760 yards—the "glamorous" distance—which Roger Bannister, knighted this year, was

the first to run in less than four minutes just over 21 years ago. The time usually added to convert a 1,500 metres time to that for a mile, is 18sec at high speed and more for slower times. Bob Sparks, a British statistician, is naturally more exact and gives 3min 33sec for 1,500 metres as equalling a 3min 50sec mile, 3min 36.7sec level to a 3min 54sec mile and 3min 42.2sec equivalent to a mile run in 4min exactly. I believe the world 1,500 metres record of 3min 32.2sec which was set in the 1974 Commonwealth Games is worth 3min 49sec for the mile.

The present generation of British athletes rarely think in terms of the mile, unless they are long distance runners boasting about their training "mileage". When I join my group of middle-aged joggers at Crystal Palace for a trot over a mile we should really run in the second lane to make up for the yardage lost by the fact that the track is 400 metres and not 440 yards. Even my local grass track at Belair Park, Dulwich, is marked out, as the groundsman proudly pointed out, in metres for schoolchildren who also think in decimals.

The latest world mile record holder will not be 22 until next month, is 5ft 10in tall, weighs just over 9st, grew up on a diet of maize and other vegetables and is prepared to set a blazing pace neither he is out for a gold medal or a world record. I first met him running alone in a sports field one evening in New Zealand before the 1,500 metres Commonwealth Games final in which he was to make his name with a unique demonstration of confident front running.

English is only his third language after his native Kikuyu and Swahili but he wanted to talk with "first English newspaper man I ever met" once he had finished his solitary training. His preparation is much more rigorous than that of runners 20 years before. Two weeks before Bannister's first four minute mile I saw him run ten times 440 yards in an average of 58.9sec. Bayi might do six times 400 metres at between 55 and 59sec with intervals of two minutes and then follow that with a 500 metres run and some sprints. Unless he is injured he would never think of resting for six days, as Bannister did, before he broke the four minute barrier.

Bayi's environment when he was young must have much to do with his success. He was born in a grass house some 90 miles from Kilimanjaro and grew up on his step-father's farm, herding cattle and occasionally chasing gazelle and rabbits on the plains with his dog. When he was still only 10 he remembers, "We were herding cows and sometimes they were hiding away in the hills, maybe 10 miles. On the way to them we would sometimes hunt". Apart from this marvellous natural training of his cardio-vascular system he was also at school from the time he was 12 to 17, at high altitude before moving down to sea level at Dar es Salaam in 1970. Ironically, he does not enjoy the heat at work as an air force mechanic there, and much prefers to race in good European summer weather.

Recent studies suggest that Bayi's formative years were almost ideal for someone destined to be the best at an event which

demands equal proportions of speed and stamina. Examination of some of the world's longest living peoples in remote areas of Pakistan, Ecuador and Russia show that they shared high altitude environment, geographical detachment from the stresses of modern life, endurance activity in their daily toil and a light vegetable diet almost free from meat.

The "secret" was similar in the case of Kenya's Ben Njopcho who, but for the fact that he is now a professional runner barred from amateur competition, would be with the New Zealander John Walker in hot pursuit of Bayi and his records. But his rivals do not regard Bayi as a physiological freak. They appreciate that he has survived a disappointing 1972 Olympics, when he was jostled and elbowed out of the heats and a nasty spiking injury last summer and yet was still the dominant figure when he ran indoors in America for the first time.

The day Bayi set his world 1,500 metres record of 3min 32.2sec he wrote down for me his prediction of his "next" world record interval times over metres, opening with a lap of 52.2sec and ending with 3min 31.1sec—worth 3min 48sec for the mile. But when an American recently asked him whether he could go faster Bayi smiled and replied: "Tell me the day on which you will die and I will tell you when I will run 3min 30". He has learned how to handle reporters almost as well as four laps.

Neil Allen

Athletics Correspondent



Bayi (right) breaks the tape just ahead of New Zealand's J. Walker in the 1500 metres in the Commonwealth Games.

What our referendum votes will really mean

Twelve days before the referendum, the "Europeans" still have cause for anxiety. They are intent on a truly commanding majority for remaining in the EEC, the only result that could establish the nation's "full-hearted" consent and finally seal our commitment. That outcome is not yet assured, however—confident Mr Wilson and those ministers who actually uphold his policy may seem.

To begin with, the opinion polls have been suggesting an overwhelming "Yes" vote. That in itself must be considered somewhat disquieting, after their record in recent general elections. There are grounds for suspecting that a good many (mainly middle-class) people have knowingly misled the pollsters, not just from a sense of mischief but because declared support for the Community may seem more respectable, acceptable or even safer than avowed opposition. When you know the pressures being applied to their employees by some companies, this is not to be wondered at.

Again, the pro-EEC campaign has been patchy, not always well-conceived. In several important respects it has been mishandled. The allegation that a vote for withdrawal would be a vote for communism has probably been self-defeating. While the thought of voting with the communists has undoubtedly put some people off, it has not deterred everyone. It has not deterred Mr. Gough Powell, for example—and he is no friend of communism. Nor has it deterred such scholars of broad European background and insight as Mr. Robert Conquest or Mr. William Pickles.

What the charge has done is to disturb or deflect some of our less-informed compatriots without influencing the better-informed—except towards greater exertion in the opposite direction. In all probability, the net effect has been to strengthen the articulate opposition and increase the number of abstentions.

Our safety is inside Nato

This accusation smacks, moreover, of the "Reds Under the Bed" scare that distinguished the ruinous Tory campaign in the general election of February 1974. Nor is that surprising, when some of the same hands are at work, both as principals and advisers. There are many public-spirited and patriotic people who find it exceedingly offensive—and will show their contempt on June 5.

Then there is the alleged Soviet threat to our security if we cease to belong to the EEC. But Britain is a founder-member—one of the architects—of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, our only significant arm of defence, joined as it is to the nuclear power of the United States. If we left the EEC we would still be in Nato—and with a larger role in the alliance than any EEC country can claim. Our own safety (and the safety of western Europe) relies more on Britain's membership of Nato than it does on our membership of the EEC.

But this has not been explained by the "Europeans" in the present campaign, or even acknowledged. They have preferred to overlook it. To listen to some of them, you might suppose that we were in danger of being destroyed—physically destroyed—without the protection of the EEC.

In verse, how the Yankees save their bacon

The celebrations of the Bicentenary of the American Declaration of Independence next year appear to be becoming a minor industry on both sides of the Atlantic, and one of the more unusual British contributions has come from the Keele Press, a hand press run by Mr. Roy Lewis. It is a highly unpublished poem by Charles Wesley entitled *The American War*.

Charles, the younger brother of John Wesley, wrote more than 6,000 hymns; but there is little Christian love and charity in the poem. While John Wesley told Lord North, the Prime Minister, that the oppressed Americans asked for nothing more than their legal rights, Charles regarded them as rebels and blasphemers.

To make matters worse, he also believed that the British commander, General Sir William Howe, deliberately lost the war. Howe was a Whig and therefore opposed to the policies of George the Third. Secondly, Howe enjoyed his job and he perks that went with it, and did not want to end the war quickly.

Howe was certainly a dillydory commander, early in the war he returned to winter quarters when he had the Americans on the run, but true or false Wesley's high Tory suspicions let lose a stream of violent abuse which makes this long narrative poem a delight to read.

For instance, of Washington's retreat after Brandywine, Wesley wrote:

When Yankees from Cornwallis ran,
Not willing to be killed or taken,
They broke the bridge to save
their bacon.

What military protocol the EEC afford us? I happen to know a British Atlantic Com-Nato's foremost support this country (apart from cessive governments), talking part in the referendum. It is because council is divided on membership of the EEC. Michael Wright, for former ambassador, to deepest reservations. Pe his calibre are not ready verted by extravagant ganda.

On defence, the "Euro have been less than frat in consequence less than vining. It could have otherwise.

As I have suggested viously, the very well Conservative support m prove unhelpful. An ek which has twice reject Tories within twelve m not bound to look to t guidance so soon after this or any other issue. The probability does seem to the side of acceptance.

The struggle will continue

But what if the poll and the majority in fa more than marginal? event, the opponents w be satisfied or silence struggle would all the d consequences of protract ion and uncertainty.

When the Prime I settled for a referen allowed it to be with him by the Labour exposed us all to great a nation. Unless ever favour of his European actually turns out to on June 5, we might ourselves removed fr EEC.

I can think of only son who has gained any from this affair. Wi referendum, Mr. Hea have been lost from vie few months since he w sed by Mrs Thatcher declined her invitation the new Shadow Cabin As things have tur the campaign has prov with a congenial plat which he has upstage one of his fellow-Eu Naturally so, I suppose he is the most experie them all and the best f.

By chance, Mr. W supplied his old adver a welcome theme. T paigh has helped to res Hea's spirits after h ning dismissal in Febru has risen up, refreshed challenge to his one g sional cause—Europea cause to which he h attached since he first Parliament 25 years a.

Should the referen lost, the blow to Mr F his hopes could hardly than the blow to Mr A A resounding vote for in the Community shoul Mr Wilson's survival a Ministers with enhanc ity, and keep Mr Hea forefront of affairs as i in Europe decisions.

If the "Europeans" a decisive majority in the faults, failures, or and ambiguities of the paign, that will be a possible proof of the underlying sympathies, cause will have prosper on its real merits, wh ounder than some of t ments brought out in su

George Hute

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Gardening without tears for non-benders

One of the cruellest deprivations, even if only caused by a temporary sore back, that anyone who delights in pottering about in the garden, or who revels in more serious gardening activities, is the lack of ability to bend down to get at the soil or the plants growing in it.

This, of course, is when the value of any form of raised beds, whether in a greenhouse or others, including troughs, sinks and tubs out of doors, is fully appreciated. I shall always remember Sir Frederick Stern's pleasure when he became disabled in his raised "billiard tables" in the chalk garden at Higdowen, near Worthing.

He had made them many years before for quite a different purpose. These were filled with peat and watered with rain-water so that originally he was able to try out chaff-hating plants brought back from collectors' expeditions, like rhododendrons, camellias and penstemons. They were not, so I am told, now, enormously successful for the purpose but he found them of great value later for many other interesting propagating ideas when he could no longer manage ground-level gardening.

He also enjoyed the long raised display bed of cacti and succulents in the cool greenhouse when he was in a wheelchair; more, as Lady Stern used to say, than when he had been a very active gardener and there are, of course, innumerable ways of making a great variety of both indoor and outdoor raised beds for non-benders.

A sun room, any shape of glasshouse or high frame gives plenty of scope for all the year growing and tending, but if they are being specially made for disabled gardeners' use, it is important to remember the need for non-slippery paths and floors. If, too, they are being planned for wheelchair gar-

deners, the spaces between the flower-beds ought to be four feet wide. Ideally for the chairborne, the beds need to be only two feet above the ground.

There is a demonstration garden for the disabled and elderly in the garden Centre at Syon Park, Brentford in Middlesex. It shows a fine assortment of ideas for raised beds and specially designed garden tools that may be tried out on the premises. It was opened in 1970, three years after the Disabled Living Foundation had staged their demonstration garden which aroused so much interest at Chelsea Flower Show. Since then the disabled garden has been set up in Battersea Park, through the kindness of the Greater London Council.

In time it is hoped that other public parks and botanic gardens will follow these examples and any private individuals and nurseries can get much helpful literature from the Disabled Living Foundation at 346 Kensington High Street, London W14 8NS, if they send a large stamped, addressed envelope for lists of their publications and tools.

An advisory panel in the gardening side of the foundation's work was set up as long as 10 years ago and work has been going on since in three research gardens at Mount Vernon Hospital, the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre and at the Watlington Medical Rehabilitation Centre at the Atkinson Morley Hospital.

In conjunction with the foundation, the *Reader's Digest* has published a book, *The Easy Path to Gardening*, based largely on eight years work in the research gardens. It too is obtainable from the Disabled Living Foundation, price £1.25. But as well as all this excellent pioneer work, there are other occupational therapists and keen gardeners working out

fresh ideas. Some are designing their own portable plant tables to bring gardening indoors to their patients, rather than the lines of the long trolley-table that Mr Mitchell, the demonstrator at Syon Park, showed me. He told me that actually used tables like this in his work at the Eastern Hospital at Hackney.

There are so many possibilities of extending the admittedly therapeutic joys of gardening into the reach of non-benders and other disabled people of all ages, (work with children is most important), and in all circumstances.

A therapist friend of mine, chiefly concerned with domiciliary visiting, is giving a good child and adult educational gardening scheme which involves the voluntary cooperation of a team of local horticultural experts, specialist nurserymen, landscape designers who are prepared to work on a miniature scale, business men and teachers.

It is important, she feels, not only to cater for those who already love gardening, but to help others, whether temporarily or permanently disabled, learn to enjoy various forms of growing.

Her patients are encouraged into trying out ideas with small bulbs: herbs; rock garden plants, especially with such beauties as the characteristic "cushion" plants, as well as the brilliantly blue Asiatic "cushions"; and other specialities like seedlings of common trees as "bushes" or "hedges" and the enormous number of available house plants. All of these, she says, can be grown and propagated by disabled people who, if they are keen enough, may with experience be able to raise some that no longer have room for themselves, which can be given or sold to non-growing enthusiasts.

Alison Ross

Keeping up the pressure on South African sport

Five years ago this week, the white South African cricket tour of Britain was cancelled amidst bitter resentment from tour supporters, and jubilation from Stop The Tour campaigners: we sensed in our bones that the real breakthrough had been achieved, that changes would at last be forced on the previously intractable sports apartheid system.

Today it is clear that the campaign has been vindicated by the startling shake-up in South African sport which the tour's cancellation set in motion. Even South African newspaper editorials and politicians now admit that international pressure has succeeded in forcing a series of previously unthinkable changes in the sports system.

But it would be dangerously premature to welcome South Africa back into world sport on the strength of these changes. For despite the disingenuous claims of Mr Vorster's slick propaganda machine, the changes have so far been essentially cosmetic.

Ten months after the 1970 cricket tour was stopped, the Government announced a new multi-national sports policy. Under it, the different racial groups in South Africa—whites, blacks, coloureds and Asians—are allowed to compete together inside the country in international events, whereas previously these were restricted to whites alone. But the policy is a far cry from genuine multi-racialism, for no mixing of the races is allowed within a team: South Africans are only permitted to compete against each other in segregated teams as four so-called nations.

Meanwhile, she is still represented abroad by whites-only teams, and club sport remains rigidly segregated. And although the policy led to the unprecedented sight of whites competing against blacks, it did so only on certain gala

occasions and was essentially a window-dressing operation directed at the outside world.

To achieve this, the Government sought to co-opt those non-white sports bodies which were themselves organized on racial lines, ie, restricted to blacks or Asians or coloureds. But the truly non-racial sports bodies, whose membership is open to all races, remain implacably opposed to the multi-national policy.

The current issue of *The South African Swimmer*, newsletter of the non-racial South African Amateur Swimming Federation (SAASF), puts their view succinctly:

"The purpose of multi-national sport meetings is to make clear for it is intended to persuade the uncensored outside this country into believing that apartheid does not affect sport. How untrue! We would rather deny ourselves the doubtful 'distinction' of participating in the multi-national and being considered honorary whites for a few days or a week, so long as we suffer, for the rest of the year, the indignity of being contained, confined, controlled and contaminated by the shackles of group areas, separate development, an official 'sports policy' and the full gambit of racial legislation under which we have suffered since 1952."

For expressing such views, the SAASF has felt the iron fist inside the velvet glove of South Africa's new sports policy. Because he refused to collaborate with the policy, Morgan Valdoe, SAASF's President, was served with a five-year banning order which, inter alia, stops him being a member of any sports body and even prevents him from taking children for swimming lessons. This dual strategy of clamping down on anyone who threatens to upset the internal apartheid of sports apartheid.

whilst simultaneously presenting a gentle and relaxed face to the world, is at the heart of the multi-national policy. But there are signs that, despite making only token changes, the Government has unwittingly unleashed a momentum for change which it cannot control.

This is evident in policy statements from Government Ministers which contradict each other almost daily and the subtlety of whose different nuances defy rational analysis. It is also evident in Government alarm at the fact that its policy seems to have embittered relations between the races because black-white tensions are intensified by the inter-racial rivalry that multi-national competition encourages.

The sports policy is balanced on a knife-edge, trying to reconcile the pulls of world opinion with the demands of its own hard-liners. Whether white supremacy will remain in the saddle of South African sport depends to a large extent on the outside world. If we capitulate now and allow her back into the fold, the so-called multi-national policy will be frozen solid and there will be no progress towards genuine multi-racialism because there will be no reason for white South Africa to move any further.

But if the world stands firm and demands the full and uncompromising introduction of multi-racial sport at club level, then the Government will be forced to accelerate the pace of change in the knowledge that international opinion will be satisfied by nothing less than fully integrated club-level sport and national teams selected on merit by non-racial sporting organizations. For the past five years the ball has been in South Africa's court. Now it is back in ours.

Peter Hain

Louis H

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Personal
investment
and finance
pages 18 and 19

Textile industry acks Wilson action of 20pc b on imports

Correspondent

Textile industry leaders have accepted the Government's decision to impose a 20 per cent tariff on imports of textiles from Japan. The industry's acceptance of the measure is seen as a sign of confidence in the Government's economic policy.

Mr. Wilson, whose statement also covers the footwear industry, said that the Government's decision to impose a 20 per cent tariff on imports of textiles from Japan was a necessary step to protect the domestic industry. He said that the industry had been suffering from a decline in sales since the effects of the 1970s.

Mr. Wilson also said that the Government was considering a scheme to encourage the textile industry to export more goods. He said that the Government was considering a scheme to encourage the textile industry to export more goods.

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Car leaders protest at 'open door' for Japan

By Clifford Webb

Motor industry leaders complained last night that the Government's decision to open the car market to Japanese imports was a "dumping" of Japanese cars on the British market.

They also said that the Government was taking a "dumping" of Japanese cars on the British market. They also said that the Government was taking a "dumping" of Japanese cars on the British market.

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Citibank reduces prime rate to 7pc in response to Federal Reserve moves for cheaper money

From Frank Vogl
Washington, May 23

First National City Bank of New York cut its prime lending rate today to 7 per cent from 8 per cent. The move was in line with a similar reduction by other major American banks.

This is the first prime rate cut by Citibank since early April, following a rapid series of cuts from the 10 1/2 per cent level which prevailed in mid-January.

The latest decline in this key rate is a direct product of substantial efforts by the Federal Reserve system to ensure that short-term rates remain low. A few weeks back there were fears that the Fed would be forced to raise rates to curb inflation.

The Fed has taken a series of sharp measures in the past couple of weeks to ensure effective

ly that a fall in the prime rate would result.

Behind the Fed's actions lies a grave concern over the extremely sluggish pace of general economic activity and continuing evidence that the recession is deepening.

A particularly important set of figures watched carefully by the Fed, but neglected by many economists, concerns the development of loan demand. An upswing in demand has long been expected but not realized.

Latest figures from the New York Fed show that loan demand at the major 12 New York commercial banks fell by another \$315m (about £135m) in the week to May 21, taking the decline since the start of the year to \$700m.

A few weeks ago the Fed started increasing its open market activity, thus so engineering reductions in rates for

Federal funds (reserves which banks lend each other) and then cut its discount rate to 6 per cent from 6 1/2 per cent.

Finally, in the past few days it took further modest steps to reduce the Fed funds rate, while at the same time alleviating possible money market liquidity shortages by heavy purchases of government securities.

If the trends of the past couple of weeks continue Citibank could further reduce its prime to 6 1/2 per cent next week.

The Citibank adjusts its prime to maintain a 1 1/2 per cent difference between it and the average rate of 90-day commercial paper prevalent in the previous three weeks of the Fed measures.

As a result of the Fed measures the average rate for commercial paper fell this week to 5.6 per cent from the former 5.9 per cent level.

The extent of recent Fed activity is well illustrated by the level of its purchases of Government securities. These totalled \$4,100m in the week to May 21, bringing the total held on this Fed account to a record \$55,460m.

The Fed's actions, leading to today's prime rate cut, helped both the bond and equity markets in New York. But the volume of trading was generally low because of the long weekend ahead. The markets will be closed on Monday because of the Memorial Day national holiday.

Wall Street firm Citibank's prime rate reduction gave shares a lift on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. The Dow Jones industrial average advanced by 12.99 points to 831.90. Volume totalled 17,870,000 shares.

Victory for Pan Am against UK Government

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Pan American's battle with the British Government over the airline's right to fly to London has ended in complete victory yesterday for the United States airline.

In the High Court in London, Mr. Justice Donaldson ruled that the Secretary of State for Trade had no power to stop Pan Am paying its agents more than 7 1/2 per cent agreed among other airlines in the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

Pan Am decided from the beginning of April to pay its agents who did more than 90 per cent of business compared with any one month last year, a commission rate of 10 per cent. The airline said it took this course to try to stamp out under-the-counter commission payments well in excess of the IATA rate.

In its campaign to make Pan Am conform to the 7 1/2 per cent level, the Government threatened to alter and even revoke the airline's permission to fly to Britain if it did not change its mind by a deadline which was to have expired yesterday.

The British Government told Pan Am that the rate should apply not only to agents in this country, but also in all foreign countries, including the United States, where tickets to Britain were sold.

Pan Am executives were furious at what they considered an interference by Britain in the country's sovereignty. After the court ruling Pan Am indicated in London that it would immediately begin paying its agents 10 per cent.

Other airlines are expected to follow suit, rather than find themselves at a disadvantage. In his judgment, Mr. Justice Donaldson granted Pan Am a declaration that the Secretary of State for Trade could not revoke or suspend its operating permits. Pan Am was awarded the costs of the proceedings.

The judge said that under the terms of the Bermuda agreement of 1946 between Britain and the United States he could not vary an operating permit by including a condition relating to agents' commissions.

"It would be surprising if it was the right or duty of the United Kingdom Government to impose or enforce a common policy on all operators of whatever nationality worldwide," he said.

The Department of Trade said in London last night that they are considering an appeal. A spokesman for the department said: "We are clearly at a disadvantage if we do not have the power to fix commission rates, as agents are bound to be more than half a dozen companies."

Law Report, page 14

ing says 1,000 will go

Correspondent

The Lucas group, which supplies the motor industry, is expected to cut its workforce by 1,000 jobs during the next few months. The group is also closing its story employing 100 people.

any statement last night that the continuing recession has caused a "critical" situation of current operations.

unfortunately we have now in position where, in the of the vast majority of employees, we are in a level which is much our present level and the level we over the next two

ement said talks with at Girling's firm, umborough (1,100), (3,500), Pontypool (1,000) and (1,000) would begin after the Whitson

ny spokesman said it d that the cutback achieved by voluntary ies. ynor Evans. Plaid y for Carmarthen, yested for a government into Girling's vestments.

Hitachi trims shipbuilding personnel

By Peter Hill

Labour cutbacks are beginning to emerge in Japan's shipbuilding industry, which is faced with a rapidly deteriorating situation as a result of the market's collapse and a spate of cancellations of orders, a large proportion of which directly affect Japanese yards.

One of the largest Japanese shipbuilders, Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering, yesterday announced a programme to cut its labour force by about 5 per cent over a two-year period. The cutback will affect only non-production personnel.

This year the labour force pruning will affect 830 workers and next year a further 430 through natural wastage and transfer to affiliated companies.

Blue-chips lead shares within a point of peak

Selective buying of blue chips gave equities a boost on the London stock market yesterday after the earlier tone of the previous two days. At 355.0 the FT index closed 53 better and barely a point below the best for this year recorded on Tuesday. The net gain for shares over the week was 13, but there has been no repeat of the institutional buying seen on Monday.

Investor's week, page 19

EEC REFERENDUM

ent made by the Chairman of Babcock & Wilcox fr. John L. King.

June 1975 the country will be voting on the if whether the United Kingdom should stay in the European Economic Community.

nger to the Babcock Group of a withdrawal from EC is not only the possible reduction in our s to the Common Market but that there will be a more general loss of confidence in the other ies of the world in the United Kingdom as a r of capital goods. Thus there could be a much serious loss of total export business. New export in 1974 totalled nearly 260 million and these will e about 7,500 man years of work. With the decline rtunities at home it is vital for all of us that s is done to jeopardize future overseas orders.

k & Wilcox Ltd have been involved in the ies now comprising the EEC for most of the t century as owners, in full or in part, of manu- g companies, as licensors and, in recent years, rters of an increasing volume of products to the t.

absence of tariff barriers we continue to believe r many of our products the UK is the most e country in which to manufacture. Our belief onstrated by the factory rebuilding and extension imes that are presently being undertaken in iter and Rochdale and our continued investment plant and facilities at our other UK manufactur- ons, most of it in areas of relatively high loyment.

United Kingdom leaves the Market Babcock & d Ltd will need to build up its manufacturing es within the Common Market to the detriment sed operations in order to continue to supply ers there on a competitive basis.

French quick to take up national loan

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, May 23

A national loan of 5,000m francs (about £530m) floated on May 20 and destined to finance the government's reflation measures announced last month has been easily subscribed within 48 hours.

M. Jean-Pierre Fourcade, the Finance Minister, told the Senate last night that two-thirds of the total had been taken up by private individuals. Since the beginning of the year a total of 20,000m francs had been subscribed in public and private loans.

He was introducing the supplementary budget in the Senate. This he stressed was an economic Act. Its aim was to restore the balance of payments; reduce inflation to an acceptable level and develop economic activity while preserving employment.

£15m rights issue from Hongkong

By Our Financial Staff

Hutchinson International, the Hongkong-based international trading and manufacturing group, is making a three-for-one rights issue to raise \$15m (£3.5m) to reduce group borrowings. The announcement coincided with another stating that the group lost \$130m last year compared with a profit during 1973-74 of \$130m.

The company said it was considered essential to reduce borrowings, and the entire proceeds of the issue, which is being underwritten by the Wardley merchant banking division of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, will be devoted to this objective. The new shares will rank for any dividends declared for the nine months to December 31, 1975, to which the financial year is being extended.

At the time of the announcement the dividend was passed to conserve liquidity, there was a warning of substantial losses.

In November, Hutchinson said it was acquiring from Slater, a Department of 45.5 per cent holding in Slater Water Overseas Investments, which after the buying out the outside shareholders would have given Hutchinson cash and quoted securities worth over \$100m.

Hutchinson shares fell 10p to 38p yesterday.

In another Hongkong deal, the China Navigation Co, jointly owned by Ocean Transport and Trading and the privately-owned John Swire and Sons, has conditionally agreed to sell its 31 1/2 per cent stake in Cathay Holdings for \$162m (£55m). Cathay has only one asset—a 60 per cent stake in Cathay Pacific Airways.

The purchaser is Swire Pacific, which is also buying John Swire and Sons' 25.5 per cent holding in Cathay for another \$162m. The result of these transactions is to raise the Swire Pacific's stake in Cathay Holdings to 63 per cent and thus control of Cathay Pacific Airways. To fund the operation, additional Swire Pacific A shares are being placed in London and Europe.

Ministry puts in a bid for Stern properties

By Desmond Quigley

The Department of the Environment has offered something short of £18m in a bid to take over the residential properties of the collapsed Stern empire.

The offer has been made less than a month after one of the department's press officers denied that the Government intended to invest any money in taking over the Stern properties.

However, it seems very likely that the offer will be rejected. Reliable sources described the Department's proposals as "derisory" and "hopelessly inadequate".

It is believed that the residential properties, which consist mainly of multi-story blocks of flats, are covered by charges of around £50m under various mortgage and loan deeds.

If the offer is rejected by Mr. Kenneth Cork, the liquidator of Stern's parent company, Wilstar Securities, and the creditors, it seems certain that the residen-

Provisions cut profits of Co-op Bank

By Our Financial Staff

Profits of the Co-operative Bank plunged last year from £4.75m to £1.25m reflecting heavy provisions.

The bank, part of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, had operating profits in the year to January 11 of £4.76m, but then made special provisions which are not identified totalling £2.8m and took in a share of losses of £714,000 from associate companies.

Earlier this month the bank's publicly quoted subsidiary, FC Finance, disclosed losses of £127,000 after provisions.

Mr. A. Sugden, chairman of FC Finance now, says that the two extra areas of great uncertainty for the company—interest rates and the property market—show signs of improvement.

He believes that the exceptional provisions made will prove adequate and that after the end of this year it should be possible to restore the dividend.

£2.5m more to be spent on undersea mining complex

By Ronald Kershaw

A further £2.5m is to be spent by the National Coal Board on the Durham coal fields undersea mining complex. This will bring total investment in the past two years to £14m.

At Eppleton, Durham, yesterday, Sir Derek, a Coal Board chairman, said: "This amount could more than double by the time all the projects in the board's offshore plan are completed in the 1980s."

Sir Derek, who was on a visit to mark Eppleton colliery's 150th anniversary, said the decision-making process of rapid coal loading stations at Eastington and Horden collieries. They would form a vital link in the proposed merry-go-round rail system for moving coal between the coastal pits and the British Steel Corporation's new Redcar steel complex.

When the rapid loading system was fully operational 4,250 tons of coking coal would always be on the move between the two stations, 20,000 tons delivered each day.

At Newcastle upon Tyne, Mr. John Mills, a national member of the Coal Board, said in his presidential address to the Institution of Mining Engineers that members should "assert their rightful place in the community at large."

He said: "If we do not ensure that professional mining engineers are involved in the decision-making process of national government, local authorities and the numerous administrative bodies which are a growing feature of Britain today, then those decisions which are taken regarding mining will be the poorer."

Ellerman may make offer for brewers

By Our Financial Staff

Shares of the small regional brewing company, J. W. Cameron, rose 16p to 108p on the stock market yesterday after an announcement that the group was engaged in talks "which may or may not lead to an offer" with its major shareholder, Ellerman Lines.

Ellerman Lines, which is controlled by charitable trusts, bought its existing 30 per cent holding more than 18 months ago for 110p a share from the estate of the late Sir John Ellerman as part of the restructuring of his substantial financial empire.

The announcement disclosed that the talks were also being held "with a view to identifying possible areas of cooperation" between Ellerman and Cameron.

While Ellerman is the largest single shareholder, Bass Charrington, one of the major brewing groups, controls 12,000,000, about 12 per cent of Cameron's shares, while the present board's interests amount to 1,300,000 Cameron, which has a stock market value of some £11m, controls about 700 retail outlets and made profits of £900,000 last year to the end of September.

Cheaper diesel fuels from Texaco in line with rivals

By Roger Violevo

Texaco has joined Shell, British Petroleum and Esso in lowering the retail price of car diesel oil by a penny a gallon from midnight. The company has also adjusted the rebates on its contracts for other grades of diesel oil and gas oil to reflect the penny a gallon fall in line with the other companies.

Smaller companies involved in the diesel and gas oil market are following the example of the market leaders but in general are expected to adjust their rebates so that prices can be altered quickly once surpluses disappear.

Although many industrial oil traders will be forced to follow Shell and BP as market leaders, there is still considerable surprise at the reasons stated by Shell and BP for cutting prices.

Both said they had done so because the warm winter combined with energy conservation measures had produced a serious surplus of these products.

In fact, the whole market has been under considerable competitive pressure, buyers who have used the surplus conditions to demand even larger rebates.

One marketing executive said he would not have been surprised if Shell and BP had reduced prices several months ago, but it now appeared that surpluses throughout Europe were beginning to disappear and prices on the spot market were starting to harden.

Policyholders' Bill reprieve only temporary

By Margaret Stone

Insurance companies have until June 16, when the Policyholders Protection Bill is due to enter the report stage, to persuade the Government to accept permanently the deletion of the controversial Clause 16 which was secured by an Opposition amendment on Thursday evening.

The Government has not withdrawn its objection to the amendment and at this stage there is little evidence that it is likely to undergo a change of heart in respect of its determination, embodied in the clause, to rescue failing insurance companies as well as policyholders of those companies.

How the markets moved

Rises		Falls		THE POUND	
Asst Port Cement	5p to 153p	Brentford Bead	3p to 45p	Australia \$	1.78
Barclays Bk	8p to 235p	EMF	8p to 34p	Austria Sch	39.50
Bechuan	3p to 235p	EMF	8p to 34p	Belgium Fr	85.00
Boots	10p to 254p	EMF	8p to 34p	Canada \$	82.25
BP	15p to 473p	EMF	8p to 34p	Denmark Kr	12.45
J.W. Cameron	16p to 108p	EMF	8p to 34p	Finland Mkt	2.45
Dunlop	1p to 49p	EMF	8p to 34p	France Fr	9.50
		EMF	8p to 34p	Germany DM	5.35
		EMF	8p to 34p	Greece Dr	67.00
		EMF	8p to 34p	Hongkong \$	11.40
		EMF	8p to 34p	Italy Lr	1475.00
		EMF	8p to 34p	Japan Yn	700.00
		EMF	8p to 34p	Netherlands Gld	5.70
		EMF	8p to 34p	Norway Kr	11.65
		EMF	8p to 34p	Portugal Esc	55.50
		EMF	8p to 34p	S Africa Rd	1.89
		EMF	8p to 34p	Spain Pes	131.75
		EMF	8p to 34p	Sweden Kr	9.30
		EMF	8p to 34p	Switzerland Fr	5.70
		EMF	8p to 34p	US \$	2.32
		EMF	8p to 34p	Yugoslav Dnr	36.75

Equities made a firm close to the day. Starting closed at \$2,326.20, 20 pts down. The effective devaluation rate was 24.6 per cent. Gold closed at \$173, down \$1.5 on the day.

Commodities: Lead fell again yesterday. Reuters commodity index closed at 1,081.9 (1,081.6 on Thursday).

Reports, pages 19 and 20

On other pages

Bank Base Rates Table	20	London Trust Company	18	M & G Tyndall	19
Company Meeting Report		Unit Trusts			

"COULD C.I.T. BE A PROBLEM FOR YOU?"

It is to many, and rightly so. The need for most people at the moment is reliable and objective information. 'Will I be liable?' 'To what extent?' 'What course of action could I usefully take?'

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To: Hill Samuel Life Assurance Limited, NLA Tower, Croydon CR9 2DR. Tel: 01-886 4355. (T/24/5/CIT)

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Address _____

I estimate my total assets currently to be above £50,000/below £50,000. (Please delete the one which does not apply.)

Name and address of Insurance Broker (if you have one) _____

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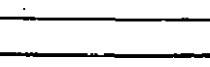
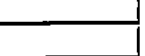
NAME PRINT	FULL HOUSENAME(S)
SURNAME	
ADDRESS	
POST CODE	DATE OF BIRTH

I wish to invest £ (minimum £1,000 and in multiples of £100; maximum £25,000) in M&G Guaranteed Bonus Bonds, and enclose my cheque for this amount, payable to M&G Trust (Assurance) Ltd. I declare that I am a resident of the United Kingdom and that the information that I have given is true.

SIGNATURE DATE


Reg. Office: 91/99 New London Road, Chesham, Bucks HP8 0PP.
Reg. in England No. 6941765.

GB-8651

Directors of M&G Trust (Assurance) Limited: E.W. J. Palmer, Chairman; G.H. Everett, J.S. Hamilton, C.A. K. Four-Sinclair, F.E. Hughes-Orlson (Treasurer), R.J. Lister, W.A.T. Morecombe, Secretary; A.E. Webster.

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THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 1935-36 ending date June 2, 1936, starting date June 2, 1935.

	Index No.	Value	Index No.	Value
Large				
The Times Industrial Share Index	144.12	100	129.91	100
Smaller Cops	142.98	100	128.93	100
Smaller Shares	142.98	100	128.93	100
Capital Issues	142.98	100	128.93	100
Consumer Goods	142.98	100	128.93	100
Store Shares	142.98	100	128.93	100
Largest (financial) Shares	19.25	100	18.12	100
Largest (financial and industrial) Shares	18.12	100	17.12	100
Community Shares	14.12	100	13.12	100
40 Mining Shares	14.12	100	13.12	100
Industrial Shares	14.12	100	13.12	100
Commercial Shares	14.12	100	13.12	100
Public Utility Shares	14.12	100	13.12	100
Transportation Shares	14.12	100	13.12	100
Government Bonds	14.12	100	13.12	100
Foreign Bonds	14.12	100	13.12	100
Real Estate	14.12	100	13.12	100
Art and Antiques	14.12	100	13.12	100
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(continued on page 24)

